Wm. Dallas Haywood

North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1851. NO. 30.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD
is Published Weekly and Semi-Weekly, by
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Terms of the Weekly. Two dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of the Semi-Weekly. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

HO! FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR!

A sure process of acquiring the one *thing needful* for the combined purpose of visiting the "World's Fair," at London, and providing oneself with a sufficiency for the pleasures and comforts of this life, is now offered to the public by those World renowned prize sellers.

PYFER & CO.

No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

Read the list of Brilliant Prizes sold the last month, then to hesitate to launch upon the sea of Fortune, would be to court frowns of adversity, rather than the smilles of the "Goddess Fortune."

PRIZES! PRIZES! PRIZES!

Nos. 5 35 67 the splendid prize of $55,366, in a package of Half Tickets, sent to Tennessee.
Nos. 30 45 56 $25,000, sent to South Carolina.
Nos. 22 48 76 $12,000, sent to Ohio.
Nos. 17 19 39 Half $15,000, sent to North Carolina.
Nos. 5 34 54 Half, $10,000, sent to North Carolina.
Nos. 41 44 63 Quarter, $18,000, sent to Pennsylvania.
Nos. 1 16 70 Quarter $8,000, sent to Virginia.
Nos. 42 56 76 Quarter $26,000, was sold to an old correspondent living in Virginia.

The above are only some of the larger Prizes sold. Thousands of dollars besides have been paid for prizes, ranging from $2,000 to $100, by

PYFER & CO.
No. 1 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

Delay not! But embrace the present opportunity of securing to yourself a Fortune by investing in some one or more of the

Brilliant Schemes for February, 1851.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date Feb.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages
1	$40,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	$12	$40 00
3	27,500	75 Nos	15 drawn	8	25000
4	20,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
5	33,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
6	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
7	10,000	66 Nos	13 drawn	4	11 00
8	50,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	16	50 00
10	5 of 12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	28 00
11	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
12	38,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
13	5,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	1	4 00
14	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
15	35,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	10	35 00
17	8,577	75 Nos	15 drawn	2½	8 00
18	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
19	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
20	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
21	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
22	65,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	20	75 00
24	10,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	2½	9 00
15	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
26	37,500	7[illegible] Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
27	3 of 10,000	7[illegible] Nos	13 drawn	5	17 00
28	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	35 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

Correspondents will please bear in mind that the prices of Packages of Quarter Tickets only are published in this paper.

The Printed official drawings which Correspondents can rely upon as being correct, are always forwarded from Pyfer & Co's.

Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposit payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at Pyfer & Co's.

Remember—A Package of Tickets, can draw four of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, to the Old Established, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.
No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.
January 29, 1851. 848—

JANUARY, 1851.

HENRY D. TURNER has this day received the following elegant Works suitable for Presents, &c.

The Pathways and Abiding places of our Lord, with 20 engravings on Steel. Women of the Old Testament. Reed's Female Poets of America, Illustrated with engravings and Illuminations. The life of Christ, by Rev. H. Hastings Weld. Washington Irving's Sketch Book. Tales of a Traveller. Oliver Goldsmith & Knickerbocker's, New York. With engravings from designs by Darley. Proverbial Philosophy, 4to., 16 engravings, 12mo., 12. The Winter Bloom, with 9 brilliant Illuminations in Oil colors. American Female Poets. By Caroline May 12 Illustrations. British " " Geo. W. Bethune 12 Illustrations.

ALL THE ANNUALS FOR 1851.

Leaflets of Memory,	Gem of the Season,
The Keepsake,	Cabinet of Modern Art,
The Iris,	The Snow Flake,
Gems of Beauty,	The Christmas Tribune,
Token of Friendship,	Keepsake of Friendship,
Friendship's Offering,	Temperance Offering.

Bibles and Prayer Books of every edition and style of binding.

A splendid assortment of Juvenile Books, Games, &c.

Raleigh, January 17, 1851. 22—

A NEW BOOK STORE.
POMEROY & O'NEAL,
No. 16, Fayetteville Street, Opposite the Post Office,
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE now receiving an extensive assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books generally—Annuals and choice Books for Presents, Novels, Stationary of all kinds, which we are selling at the very lowest prices, and which we are confident will give satisfaction. Call and examine.

W. L. POMEROY,
J. W. O'NEAL.
December 9, 1850. 13—

New Books.

FRENCH on the Miracles—$1 75; Mother's Recompense, being a Sequel to H me Influence, by Grace Aguilar—50.

ALSO,

A full supply of the Life of John Randolph, of Roanoke, by Hugh A. Garland—$2 50. This day received by

POMROY & O'NEAL.
January 18, 1851. 23—

General Agency,
HAMPTON & STAPP,
TEXAS.

THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a partnership for the transaction of business with the several departments at the seat of Government, in Austin,—such as the adjustment and collection of claims against the State, the procuring of Land-patents, or any other business connected with the General Land office, the Adjutant General's office, the Comptroller's office, or the Treasury Department, and the purchase or sale of land-scrip, land, &c., &c. Charges will be moderate. Letters on business must be *post-paid.*

J. W. HAMPTON, City of Austin.
D. W. STAPP, Victoria.

REFERENCES:

Hon. C. G. Keenan, Speaker House of Representatives, Huntsville,
" M. D. K. Taylor, Jefferson,
Gen. Edw. H. Tarrant, Corsicana,
" J. D. Henderson, S Augustine,
" Joseph Bates, Galveston,
Hon. John H. McRae, Milam,
" James C. Wilson, Matagorda,
Mr. J. W. Croger, Houston;
" John D. Logan, Washington, D. C.
W. D. Miller, Esq., Austin, Texas,
Hon. D. C. Van Derlip, San Antonio,
" Wm. G. W. Jowers, Palestine,
" R. E. Clements, Brownsville,
" Burrel P. Smith, Clarksville,
" N. B. Charlton, Woodville,
" J. M. Clough, Marshall,
" David C. Dickson, Anderson,
" W. M. Cochran, Dallas,
" Adolph. Sterne, Nacogdoches,
" J. M. Smith, Shelbyville,
H. W. Conner, Esq., Charleston, S. C.
W. W. Holden, Raleigh, N. C.

Austin, Sept. 1850. 26—

A. B. STITH,
Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

References:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.
Important Improvement.
ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,
MORGANTON, Burke Co. N.C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the

TRAVELLING PUBLIC

that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new.*

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.
Morganton, July 25, 1850. 826—1y.

Yet Alive
AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE.
SELLING OFF AT COST.

A LARGE Stock of new and fashionable Dry Goods of the latest Styles and Patterns. Also, a large assortment of Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Bonnet Cotton, Yarn, Hardware, Cutlery, Double and Sing Barrel Guns and Pistols. The purchaser will save from fifteen to twenty per cent by calling at this Store before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell out my entire Stock of Goods this winter for the purpose of removing South the following Spring. You will find me at the well known corner Store formerly occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith corner of Harget and Fayetteville streets. Bear this in mind. J. CREECH.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 6 —

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE residence of the late Louis D. Henry, at present occupied by the undersigned, is offered for sale or rent. The dwelling-house is a large and commodious one, and remarkably well built, with all out-houses complete. It has some fifteen acres of land attached, under the highest cultivation.

This residence is in an excellent neighborhood, and in every respect pleasant and agreeable.

The residence recently occupied by D. K. McRae, on Fayetteville Street, also near the Governor's Mansion, is likewise offered for sale or rent. The dwelling-house has been conveniently constructed, is new, and all the out-houses are complete. An office, with two rooms, is upon the lot. M. M. HENRY.

Raleigh, January 12, 1851. 21—tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its opperations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

Pairs of horses per month			$18 00
Single	do	do	10 00
do	do	week	3 50
do	do	day	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.
January 23, 1851. 24—

Blank Warrants

FOR Sale at the Standard office, printed on fine white paper. Also, Deeds for Land. Job Printing of all sorts executed with neatness and despatch and on fair orms.

May 1st, 1850. 808—tf.

New Confectionary & Grocery Store
3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee,	Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix,	Havana do.
Candles and Soap,	Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea,	Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff,	Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,	Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians,	Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron,	Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts,	English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts,	Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store.

They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business,* and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist
Fayetteville St. Raleigh, N. C.

OFFERS for cash, or approved credit, at the lowest market prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
French, English and American Chemicals,
Foreign and Domestic Soaps.

Perfumery,	Paints and Oils,
Fancy Articles,	Dye Stuffs,
Fancy Soaps,	Druggists Labels,
Brushes,	Window Glass,
Extracts,	Surgical Instruments,
Trusses,	Druggists' Glass Ware,
Leeches,	Shaker's Herbs and Roots,

Pure Brandy, Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, Selected for Medicinal purposes.

Sands Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Ayer's Cherry Pectorial, Doctor Wiley's Cough Candy, Genuine Cod Liver Oil, together with every article comprising the stock of a Physician or Druggist.

April 7, 1850. 809—

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!
Henry D. Turner,
Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer
No. 1, Fayetteville St. Raleigh, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c., Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books, Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

New Books.

FOOT Prints of the Creator $1,25.
The Home Altar by Rev. Charles F. Deems, 75 cts.
The Eminent Dead or Triumph of Faith in the Dying Hour, $1,00.
The Angel World, a Poem by Philip James Bailey, Author of Festus, 50 cts.
Life of John Randolph of Roanoke by Hugh A. Garland 2 vol. Muslin, $3,50.
History of the Polk administration by Lucien B. Chase, $2,50
Annals of the Queens of Spain by Mrs. Anneta George, 2 vol. cloth 1,50.
Lives of Literary and Scientific Men of America, $1,00.
Ways of the Hour by J. Fenimore Cooper, $1,25.
The Lily and the Fatom of the Huguenots in Florida, by W. Gilmore Simms.
Life here and there by N. P. Willis.
The Vale of Cedars by Grace Aguilar.
The Earl's Daughter, by Rev. W. Sewell.

Just received and for sale by
POMEROY & O'NEAL.
December 9, 1850. 13—

New Watch and Jewelery Store.

W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of

Watches and JeWelry,

in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers the latest styles of

Fashionable Jewelry,

such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone and mourning Broaches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in superior style. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

Sept. 21, 1849. 777—6m.

PETERSBURG, September 20, 1850.

Samuel H. Marks,

WOULD respectfully inform his numerous friends and customers that he is now receiving per sundry Steamers and Packets from the Northern cities his usual large and varied assortment of CONFECTIONARIES, FANCY ARTICLES, Cigars, &c., which added to his stock before on hand, and the regular weekly supply of fresh Foreign and domestic FRUITS, renders his assortment particularly worthy the attention of country dealers.

In the line of IGARS he flatters himself that he can present a larger stock and finer assortment, and at lower rates, than any other house in the trade.

Petersburg Sept. 25th, 1850.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove South, will sell the House and Lot where he now lives, containing about seven-eighths of an acre of ground. Attached is an excellent well of water, with the necessary out-houses; the place is well suited for a small family. Persons wishing to purchase such a place can know the particulars by calling on the subscriber at Mr. O. L. Burche's Shoe Store. J. TERRY.

January, 13, 1851. 850—3t.

To Invalids.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medical puposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshall's and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

November 21. 9—

By Express To-Day,

ONE Case of Super Fashionable Moleskin Hats.
R. TUCKER, & SON.
February 3, 1850. 27—

FEMALE CLASICAL INSTITUTE
(Hillsborough Street,)
RALEIGH, N. C.

REV. BENNET T. BLAKE, *Principal.*
Mr. W. C. Doub, A. M., *Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.*
Karl W. Petersilia, *Professor of Music.*
Mrs. Lucy M. Petersilia, *Teacher of Drawing and Painting.*

TWENTY-FIVE Young Ladies can be accommodated with board in the family of the Principal. These will receive all the attention, and enjoy all the comforts of a private family.

The course of study is well digested, thorough and extensive. The entire expense to a pupil will be covered by the payment of One Hundred Dollars in advance, for a session of five months. This will include Board and Tuition, with Music, French, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Drawing and Painting.

Taken separately, the charges will be as follows:

Board per session of five months,	$50 00
Tuition in the Classical Department,	20 00
Tuition in the English Department.	15 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Painting in oil Colours,	15 00
French,	10 00

The Pupils will be regularly instructed in Vocal Music, without further charge.

The Session for 1851 begins 6th January, 1851.

B. T. BLAKE, *Principal.*
Raleigh, Nov. 8, 1850. 4—tf.

PLANK ROAD NOTICE.

BOOKS of Subscription to the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company will be opened on the 1st day of January next, and remain open thirty days at the ollowing places, vix:

At Washington, under the direction of John Myers, B. F. Havens, James E. Hoyt, B. F. Hanks and Joseph Potts.

At Greenville, under the direction of Gould Hoyt, Charles Green, Edwin H. Golett, Wm. Bernard, Sr., and Henry Bell.

At the town of Wilson, under the direction of Jonathan Rountree, John Farmer and Barron C. Watson.

At Eagle Rock, under the direction of T. R. Ded nam Wm. H. Hood, and Needham Price.

At Raleigh, under the direction of Thomas D. Hogg, Wm. H. Jones and James T. Marriott.

Amount of shares $25. Two dollars on each share to be paid on subscribing.

JOHN MYERS,
JAMES E. HOYT,
JOSEPH POTTS,
BEN. F. HANKS,
B. H. HAVENS.
Washington, N. C., Jan. 4, 1851. 19—

Important to
MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT
SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

State of North Carolina—Franklin Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—December Term, 1850.

Willis Alford, Benj. H. Alford, Jeremiah Alford, and Williams and his wife Margaret C. Alford *vs.* William C. Alford and Arthur F. Alford—Petition to sell Land Warrant.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants aforesaid, are non-residents of the State of North Carolina, it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a paper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, warning the said William C. Alford and Arthur F. Alford to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House, in the Town of Louisburg, County and State aforesaid, on the 2d Monday in March A. D. 1851, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the Petitioners should not be granted, or the same will be taken *pro confesso,* and heard *ex parte,* and Decree made accordingly.

Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 2d Monday of December, A. D., 1850.

Y. PATTERSON, C. C. C.
January 15th, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 24—6w.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more. The lands upon which these are situated is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina. There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provisions.

JOHN A. AVIRETT.
Catharine Lake, Onslow Co. N. C. July 22, 1850. } 836—

HENRY GERHARDT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
SMITHFIELD, Johnston Co., North Carolina,

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a large and rich supply of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Trimmings

of all sorts; and that he is prepared to execute work in the best manner and at moderate prices.

He also has on hand a superior lot of

Ready-Made Clothing,

consisting of Cloaks, Overcoats, Business Coats, Vests, Pantaloons, lamb's wool Shirts, &c., which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

He solicits a call from those in want of Clothing, as he is determined to give good bargains, and to do his work in the best and most approved style.

HENRY GERHARDT.
Smithfield, October 14th, 1850. 837-3m.

Brown Sheetings and Spun Cotton.

2000 YARDS 4-4 Brown Sheeting's, by the Bale or piece. 150 Bunches Spun Cotton, Nos. 4 to 16. For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1851. 27—

FREEMAN, HODGES, & Co.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
No. 58 Liberty Street, New York,
(Between Broadway and Nassau.)

ARE now receiving a rich and beautiful assortment of Fancy Silk and Millinery Goods, to which we would particularly invite the attention of all Cash Purchasers, and will make it an object for them to give us a call, as we are determined to sell our assortment for Cash, lower than ever before offered in this market.

Milliners can supply themselves with every article in their line, at about the cost of Importation or Auction prices. Many of our goods are manufactured expressly for our own sale, and cannot be surpassed for beauty or low prices.

Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons, a large variety.
Silks and Satins for Bonnets.
Crapes, Crape Lisses, Tarletons and Illusion Laces.
Trimmings for Hats, Caps and Dresses.
Jenny Lind Caps, Party and Opera Head Dresses.
Embroidered Capes, Collars, Cuffs, and Chemisetts,
Embroidered Edgings and Insertings, Swiss and Muslin.
Thread, Brussels, Valenciene, Silk and Lisle Thread Laces.
Embroidered, Reveire and Plain Linen Cambric Hkfs.
Gloves and Mitts, Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Sewing Silk.
Scarfs, Cravats and Dress Hkfs.
Swiss, Jaconett, Book Muslin, and Bishop Lawns.
Embroidered, Damask and Plain Canton Crape Shawls.
A full assortment of Straw Goods.
French and American Artificial Flowers.
With a large variety not mentioned above.

All wishing to avoid paying long prices will make money by calling and satisfying themselves.

Jan. 25, 1851. 25—8t.

NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Life Insurance Company
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company is now taking insurance on the lives of healthy persons and Slaves, at their established rates of premium. This being the only Life Insurance Company in the State, and working under a charter suited to the condition and circumstances of all, the Directors feel no hesitation in saying that it affords greater inducements for the insurance of lives than any other Company in the country.

The 5th Sec. of the Charter provides "That the husband may insure his own life, for the sole use and benefit of his wife or children, free from the claims of the representatives of the husband or any of his creditors."

It is conducted on the *mutual* plan, each person insured becoming a member thereof, and not liable beyond the amount of his premium.

Policies for $100 to $5000 will be issued on the life of a white person; and on Slaves for two-thirds their market value, for a term of from one to five years, as the owner may desire.

All losses of the Company are paid within 90 days after proof of loss is furnished. No California risks taken.

The business of the Company is conducted under the immediate supervision of

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All Communications on business should be addressed post paid, to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
Nov. 1, 1850. 1—

NORTH CAROLINA
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, Wm. Badham, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

This Company is now in successful operation, and is prepared to effect insurance against fire on all kinds of property, (Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries excepted.)

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.
Raleigh, January 2, 1850. 793—

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

THE undersigned, having formed a co-partnership, under the firm and style of

Wm R. Johnson & Co.,

for the purpose of conducting a Wholesale and Retail *Boot and Shoe* business in the City of Petersburg, will offer early in Februray a large and varied assortment of all articles usually embraced in the Shoe trade. They have taken the store on the east side of Sycamore Street, two doors below the house of Messrs. Paul & McIlwaine. Purchasing their goods for cash, they will be enabled to sell on the most accommodating terms to cash paying or punctual customers. They will also pay particular attention to the Wholesale Trade, and invite merchants and other wholesale dealers to examine their stock before buying elsewhere. They will also keep on hand an assortment of all articles in their line well suited to a retail custom, and respectfully solicit a call from their friends and the public generally.

WM. R. JOHNSON,
SAMUEL B. PAUL.

☞ Being in the employment of Messrs. William R Johnson & Co., I respectfully invite a call from my friends and former patrons. PETER W. ALFRIEND.

N. B. S. B. Paul continues to practice Law, and may be found at his Office over Messrs. Dunn & Spencer.

Petersburg, January 10, 1851. 21—2m.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.
Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.
Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

HAVE received nearly their entire Stock of Fall and Winter Goods—to which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers, and the public generally and all of which are offered on the most reasonable terms

Raleigh, Oct. 23, 1850. 838—

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Forwarding Agents,
GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,
LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.
Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 20

Job Printing,
Neatly Executed at the Standard Print. Office

NOTICE.

THE citizens of Raleigh are hereby invited to enroll their names as members of a Fire Company, according to the provision of an act of Assembly, entitled "An act for the better protection of the City of Raleigh from losses by Fire." Persons disposed to volunteer as members of the same, will furnish the City Constable with their names on or before Saturday, the 22d of February, 1851, on which day, if the prescribed number, (forty) have not previously volunteered, a draft will be made from the whole number of citizens to supply the deficiency.

Members of the Fire Company are exempt by act of Assembly from Military duty during their term of service, except in case of hostile invasion.

WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD, *Intendant.*
Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1851. 27—td.

To all whom it may concern.

Baltimore, January 24, 1851.

I HEREBY give notice, that no person has a right to sell "Buck's Patent Cooking Stove," in the State of North Carolina, except my authorized agent, or use the same unless purchased of me or my agent, I being the sole proprietor of the Patent-right for said State, by assignment and power of Attorney from Darius Buck, patentee, as is recorded in U. S. Patent Office, in Liber VI, page 114. And further, that I will prosecute all persons infringing on said patent.

BURR PECK.

N. B.—Joseph Woltering, of Raleigh, N. C., is my only authorized agent.

BURR PECK.
February 8, 1851. 29—

Swords Pocket Almanac.

AND Church Register, for 1851. Received this day at TURNER'S
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1851. 25—

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to
M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

Garden Seed's.

WARRANTED fresh and genuine Crop of 1850, selected from the most approved Seedsmen and Gardners in the Northern Country. Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, January 30th, 1851. 26—

John M. Sheppard, Jr
COMMISSION MERCHANT, RICHMOND, Va
Office in Front Shockoe Warehouse,

OFFERS his services to sell Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, and Corn; and respectfully solicits consignments.

Richmond, January 1st, 1850. 792—6m.

Builder's Companion.

CONTAINING the Elements of Building, Surveying and Architecture, with practical Rules and Instructions connected with the subject. By A. C. Smeaton, Civil Engineer, &c. For Sale by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

Lamps Lamps.

I HAVE just received a large Stock of Lamps, for Burning Fluid and Phosgene Gas. Some of which were bought at auction and will be sold very low. Call soon if you want bargains at

PESCUD'S Drug Store.
November 27. 9—

LAMP OIL, Burning Fluid, and Phosgene Gas; a good supply expected by next freight Train.

P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

Perfumed Matches.

A FEW Gross of superior Matches on hand—they ar free from the smell of sulpher, and will be sold low by [Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851, 17—] P. F. PESCUD.

JENNY LIND SLIPPERS,

JUST Received, and for sale by
O. L. BURCH.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Colds Colds.

THOSE who are suffering with Coughs and Colds will find at my Store Dr. Wilies Cough Candy Jujube Paste, Wistar's Lozenges, Wistar's Balsam o Wild Cherry, Bartholomew's Cough Syrup, Jayne's Expectorant, Cod Liver Oil, Syrup of Naptha, and many other remedies for diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

P. F. PESCUD.
December 4, 1850. 10-

Dress and Frock Coats.

WE have on hand a beautiful assortment of Black Dress and Frock Coats for twenty dollars, gotten up by ourselves and cannot be bought any where else in the United States for the money. Recollect that, We have also fancy Frock and Dress Coats for fifteen, sixteen, and eighteen dollars, the like of which never was known before. OLIVER & PROCTER.

Merchant Tailors.
Raleigh, Nov 9. 842—

Sugar House Syrup.

A VERY nice article just at hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.
December 19. 16—

Catch the Runaway.

THE Subscriber will be thankful to any person who will catch his negro boy, *Lawson.* Said boy is lurking somewhere in Swift Creek District, in the neighborhood of the Edward's. I hereby caution all persons against harboring *Lawson,* under the penalty of the law.

ALLEN MAINARD.
Wake County, February 11, 1851. 29 —3t pd.

LAW NOTICE.

D. K. McRAE, (late of Raleigh,) has located in Wilmington, and will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wayne and Duplin, and the Superior Courts of Sampson and Cumberland.

February 1, 1851. tf

A very Interesting Work.

THE Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland. The Giant of Monthy s, Harper's New Monthly for February. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—

Maccaroni.

ANOTHER suppply just received and for sale by
R. TUCKER & SON.
January 11. 20—

Calf Skins, Lining, &c.

O. L. BURCH, keeps constantly on hand, Calf Skins, Lining Skins, Shoe finding, &c., &c.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Business Coats.

100 MORE of those desirable Coats, just opened at the low price of $4 50.
E. L. HARDING & CO.
Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

Received to-day by Express,

A BEAUTIFUL lot of Moleskin and Beaver Hats, to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited. R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 7—

Fine Fancy Cass. Pants.

OUR Stock of Fancy Casimere Pants, cannot be beat.
E. L. HARDING & o.
Raleigh, Nov. 12, 1850. 4—

REMARKS OF MR. DRAKE,

OF NASH,

Delivered in the Senate of North Carolina, on the bill proposing to establish a new County by the name of Wilson.

Mr. Speaker: Before the vote is taken on the amendment offered by the Senator from Wayne, I must ask the indulgence of the Senate for a few moments. I had hoped, Mr. Speaker, that it would not have become necessary for me to have said anything in the way of a Speech this session—particularly upon this subject—as I had expected that this bill would have met the fate that I think it so richly deserves, in the other end of this Capitol. But, Sir, in this I have been mistaken; and it now becomes my duty as the representative of a free people, who have a right to be heard, to say something upon the merits of the bill upon your table.

Mr. Speaker, I do not expect to be able to make a Speech, in the common acceptation of the term, for I assure you, Sir, that the art of speechmaking has never cost me a moment's thought; for I have ever considered it one of the least qualifications to a successful pursuit of that profession which it has been my lot in life to pursue. But, Sir, I do expect to submit some plain, practical, and common-sense observations at least.

I have heretofore been content to listen to the arguments of those who were in every way, perhaps, better qualified than myself, and have been generally satisfied in casting what we term here, a silent vote. But upon this occasion I feel, Sir, that I am left without excuse, when an attempt is here made to dismember my County and transfer a portion of its citizens without their consent. To be silent would be unpardonable. With these preliminary remarks, I shall make a plain statement of facts, and rely upon the wisdom and justice of the Senate to decide the question upon its merits, only regretting, Sir, that my constituents have not a more able advocate than myself.

About forty years ago, there was a scheme for a new County sprung up, to be composed of parts of the same Counties mentioned in the bill upon your table. They petitioned once or twice to the Legislature, but Sir, they utterly failed to accomplish their object. This Sir, then, as now, would have relieved all their grievances. The old plot, I have no hesitation in saying, is the only one the Legislature could, with any degree of propriety, (looking to the interest of all parties concerned,) grant. And I undertake to say, that we never should have heard of this new County again, but a few years ago, by the influence of *steam-power*, there sprang up divers villages, and amongst them the town of Wilson. There are several wealthy and influential individuals residing in and about Wilson, who I understand are, and were the grand movers in this new County project. This excitement has been got up within the last four years, for the purpose of self-aggrandizement.

Mr. Speaker, there are a certain class of politicians in our County—none I hope, for the honor of the Senate of North Carolina, in this body—who believe that all legislation should be for the rich. Yes Sir, protect the rich, that they may protect the poor. Poor protection Sir; and were they compelled to rely upon that kind of legislation, they would be, to all intents and purposes, the hewers of wood and drawers of water for the rich. I mention this as I think it is the rich man who is now knocking at the door for admission; not for the love of the poor dear people, as they would have you to believe, but to enrich themselves at the expense of the unsuspecting poor.

I have a good many objections to this bill, some of which I will now proceed to mention:

1st. I contend the grievance complained of is more imaginary than real.

2d. My people do not wish it. And

3d. I contend it is contrary to the wish, as expressed during the lifetime of that patriot and soldier whose memory they would perpetuate.

This I feel warranted in saying, as I have heard it from sources which cannot be brought in question. But, Sir, his name has had a good deal to do in getting names to this memorial. It has, I have no doubt, acted like a charm. But, Sir, to my first objection, which was that the grievance was more imaginary than real, which I will now attempt to prove. My County is an oblong square—as you will perceive by reference to the map—about forty-four miles long, and about twenty-two or three miles wide. The Court House is situated about the centre from East to West, and about three miles North of the centre, from South to North. An individual residing in the Southern part of the County would have to travel, to get to Nashville, about twenty-four miles. There are some living in the Southeast and Southwest angles who would, of course, have to travel a few miles farther. So you see, Sir, if there is a grievance in the Southern, it exists to nearly as great an extent in the Northern portion of the County.

Again, Sir, I contend that if you pass this bill, you will, instead of remedying the evil, make it greater. For, Sir, as you multiply new Counties, in the same proportion do you increase the chances to be drawn as Jurors. For this, Sir, is the main grievance complained of, and urged by the friends of the bill. Jurymen in my County, are likely to be drawn about once in eighteen months; now add another County, and you will increase the probabilities one-fifth more. This, Sir, I think a correct position, as you will then have five Counties, where you now have four. But, Sir, I oppose this, as I have opposed all petitions of this kind—upon principle—as my course here will show.

My second objection is, I think, conclusive, if I had no other; which is, that my constituents, particularly those living in the portion of my County proposed to be taken off, are utterly opposed to it, and have instructed me to vote against it. And, Mr. Speaker, I am one of those who believe in the right of instruction; one of those who believe that the representative is bound by the will of his constituents. Knowing, therefore, the will of those who have honored me with a seat here, I am left no alternative but to vote against the passage of the bill. But, Sir, I am proud to say, that upon this as upon most occasions in which I have been called upon to act in this body, my notions coincide entirely with those who have sent me here; and I now, Sir, in their name, enter my solemn protest against the passage of this bill; and in doing so, I am satisfied that I express the wish of nine-tenths of those I represent upon this floor. This then, Sir, of itself, if I had no other, would be quite a sufficient reason for me. Here then, Sir, are the people themselves asking this Legislature not to pass this bill. Will this Senate, with this fact before them, transfer a free people from place to place like stock in a market, without their consent? I trust not Sir. To pass this bill, and it becomes the law of the land, it would produce such a spirit of discontent you would perhaps never hear the last of it in this Hall. It would be, Sir, in my opinion, a perfect outrage upon them—a disregard, as I conceive, of their rights as freemen. I will take another view of it: Suppose, for the sake of argument, they were willing; I think it would be inflicting a serious wrong upon the old County; for it would throw the whole burthen of expense of six or seven expensive bridges across the River, upon the old County, costing from six to fifteen hundred dollars each, as this counter petition will show.

Another serious objection Sir, is the form it would leave the County of Nash—look at it, Sir. Any other form though, (I suppose,) would not have answered their purpose; for it seems that it has been the aim of the movers in this new County project, to hold Nash in reserve. If you had asked them some time ago how much of my County they wanted, or rather how much they *intended to take*, the answer would have been a piece as *big as a piece of chalk*. They could not have given you an answer more definite, for they were at a loss themselves. I understand that in running the line in some of the Counties, there was a good deal of dissatisfaction produced—some wishing to get in the new County, others objecting; and to satisfy them, they would be compelled to run around some, and in other instances it become necessary for them to draw in a little—making the line like the worm of a fence. Yes, Sir, as they encroached upon Edgecombe, Johnston, or Wayne, it became necessary for them to encroach a little upon Nash, always keeping an eye to the centre. Yes, Sir, the stake was driven down in Wilson, and everything *made* to yield to its influence.

There was another influence brought to bear in getting up signatures to the memorial upon your table, and I allude to it here, because it was charged in the other House, and not denied by the friends of the bill—I mean whiskey. Many of the names were procured whilst under its influence. But, Sir, it will be said that a large number of names to the counter petition, are also upon the memorial. I will tell you the reason, they were made to believe that the line would run differently from that specified in the bill. I undertake to say, Sir, the line was never known until a few days before the meeting of this body. This, then, accounts for the double instructions given me, by the citizens residing in the portion of my County proposed to be taken off.

I have alluded to, Mr. Speaker, and exhibited the form it would leave the County of Nash; and I have it from the best authority, that a person residing in the Southern part of the County of Nash, in traveling to Nashville, would have to pass through five or six miles in Wilson County. The line of Wilson County would run within nine miles of Nashville, taking persons in Wilson, when in fact they would be nearer to Nashville than to the town of Wilson.

Another reason why you should not pass this bill: It would render the offices in my County almost worthless. Our Superior Court Clerk's office is now not worth more than sixty or seventy dollars. Our former Clerk has held the office to-be-sure, for five or six years, when the salary would not pay his board; and I suppose he only held it to fill blank in his time. And notwithstanding the small fees, he discharged his duty well; and I understand that the transcripts sent to the Supreme Court, were sent in better style than any other Clerk's in the State. He has resigned, and we, as it were, have another Godsend in his successor. The fees arising from the office, I suppose, is the least inducement he had to accept the office.

I cannot think the Senate will, for a moment, entertain the amendment of the Senator from Wayne. In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I will say that I have endeavored to present this matter in a fair light before the Senate. If I had said less, Sir, I feel that I should not have discharged my duty. Hoping the Senate will see it in its true light, I shall content myself with its fate.

A TAILOR WHIPPED BY TWO YOUNG LADIES. Misses Jane Meginnes and Harriet Beamenhave, both conceived an attachment for a Mr. James Bradley, a 'merchant tailor,' who repairs sailors' and woodsawyers' pantaloons at his 'establishment' in Water st. Misses Jane and Harriet, being tailoresses by trade, work for Mr. Bradley—and each young lady, in the expectation of becoming Mrs. Bradley, consents to have her wages cut down some twenty per cent. every week to meet the views of Mr. Bradley, who by this economical contrivance proposed to save enough to begin house-keeping. Bradley plays a delicate game with the two damsels, making each believe that she is the object of his choice, and giving each in turn to understand that he is only *humming* the other with his attentions and civilities. It so happened that Miss Harriet came to Bradley's shop, on Saturday, to deliver several vests she had made for him; and, unluckily, at the same time, Miss Jane brought in two or three pair of pants on which she had been employed through the week.

The position of Bradley in the presence of both rival ladies was embarrassing; he was not equal to the emergency;—the sharp-sighted girls began to suspect his double dealing, and both opened on him at once with a deafening and stupifying clamor. The astounded Bradley, for some time, had nothing to say for himself, but sat on his shop-board, a cross-legged picture of guilty perplexity, staring first at one of his enraged accusers and then at the other. At last he screwed his courage to the sticking point, and came out with the following declaration and proposition: "Gals, don't be fractious; I love you both, that is a fact, I'll marry you both, if you say so—let me be hanged for it half an hour afterwards. If you don't like that notion you must fight it out between you, and whichever whips, wins me. I shan't budge from this board while you are settling it, and I shan't hurra for one more than t'other. That's as fair a thing as I can do;—so just roll up your sleeves and go at it as fast as you like."

A better idea occurred to the young ladies. Instead of fighting with each other for such a prize as Bradley, they quickly agreed to unite their forces and give the double-dealer what he richly deserved—a complete currying. They dragged him from his shop-board, scratched, pinched, kicked and bit him till they were tired; then each seized a leg and hauled him out of doors and through the gutter, head downwards as far as Walnut street, where a policeman stayed the proceedings, and took the rival lasses in charge. They were bound over to answer for the breach of the peace—but both expressed a determination to bring suits against Bradley for 'breach of promise.' Here is a nice pair of breeches for this tailor to mend.

Philadelphia Messenger and Gleaner.

A QUESTION ANSWERED. Maj. Noah, a learned Israelite, is thus interrogated: "The second coming of Christ is believed by a large portion of Christians. Would the Jews believe in his spiritual and temporal Messiaship if he should again appear on earth?"

"He would, we think, be less welcome to the Christians than to the Jews. He could not, we think, recognize the reformed religion carried out in his name. He who preached against pride, ostentation and arrogance—who was the friend of the poor and rebuked the rich and wordly-minded—who preached 'peace on earth and good will to men'—who ordained obedience to the laws and submission to rulers—would not brook the desecration to the pulpit, occupied by some men who endeavor to stir up rebellion and division among the people—who falsely quote the Scriptures to carry out their fanaticism on slavery—who openly defy the laws, and wickedly recommend opposition to them—who are sowing division and misery throughout the land. He would say: "I had trouble with the Scribes and Pharisees, who were my own people—they did not recognize my mission; but here are my followers as they represent themselves to be—who ought in my name to carry out my principles, but who do not—who consider that there are many of my orders; directions and doctrines which they cannot carry out, alledging that they do not conform to the spirit of the age." He would find his own people as he left them two thousand years ago—with one faith and one God, but the church which he established he would find divided into numerous sects, one arrayed against the other, preaching all kinds of doctrines, and understanding better what he meant to establish than he did himself. The question is not, "How would the Jews receive him?" but "How would he be received by those professing to be Christians"—This is not the age for such a visitation!"

IMMENSE TREES. The Roabab of Senegal, (*Adansonia dig itata,*) the Bald Cypress of Oaxaca, (*Texodeum distichum,*) and the famous chestnut of Etna, have been often cited as the giants of the vegetable kingdom. But these sovereigns are dethroned, and put into the second rank by those lately discovered in Tasmania, which leave far behind them those antique monuments of nature. Last week I went to see the two largest trees existing in the world. Both of them are on the border of a small stream tributary to the river of North West Bay, in the rear of Mount Wellington. They are of the species named there Swamp Gum; I and my companions (five of us) measured them. One of them had fallen; we therefore easily obtained its dimensions. We found its body two hundred feet from the ground to the branch. The top had broken off and partly decayed, but we ascertained the entire height of the tree to have been certainly three hundred feet. We found the diameter of the base of it to be thirty feet, and at the first branch twelve feet. Its weight we estimated to be four hundred and forty tons. The other tree, now growing, without the least sign of decay, resembles an immense tower rising among the humble sassafras trees, although very large in fact. The Gum tree at three feet above the ground measured one hundred and two feet in circumference. In the space of a square mile, I think there were not less than one hundred of these trees, none less than forty feet in circumference. It must require several thousand years to produce the largest. *Revue Horticole.*

TEMPERANCE IN ILLINOIS. A bill has passed the Illinois House of Representatives which prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors in quantities less than one quart, unless sold by druggists and physicians, in good faith, for mechanical, medicinal, or sacramental purposes. If sold to an adult, the fine is $25 for every breach of the law, and if to a minor under the age of eighteen years, the penalty is not less than $30, nor more than $100. The act also repeals all former laws upon the subject, and completely destroys the license system. Action is yet to be taken on the subject in the Senate.

Hon. Thomas L. Harris, a member of the present Congress, from Illinois, has written a caustic reply to some of his constituents, who forwarded to him a petition for the repeal of the fugitive slave law. He replies, that he is also troubled with "conscientious" scruples, which forbid him to be instrumental in the disturbence of the compromise questions; and as his and their "consciences" conflict, they must look up some other agent. It is a manly letter, and a merited rebuke of the agitators.

THE LOCUSTS,

As they will appear in Baltimore, and all the country from Germantown, Pa., to the Patapsco river in Maryland, and from the Delaware river to the Blue Ridge, in May. 1851.

BY DOCTOR GIDEON B. SMITH.

In the whole range of natural history there is nothing more strange than the fact—which has been established with as much certainty as any fact in astronomy ever was—that a little insect not as large as the smallest ant shall pass into the ground and remain there seventeen years, and then emerge in the form of a comparatively large insect; or, that a certain tribe of insects shall appear here in immense numbers—numbers almost equal to those of the sands on the sea shore—exactly once in seventeen years, always in the same month, almost on the same day and same hour. It is indeed wonderful, but is nevertheless true. Another fact, equally strange, is that there are numerous tribes of these insects. I have the particulars of twenty-eight districts of the United States, in each of which these insects appear every seventeen years, but each district has a different year for their appearance from that of any neighboring district. For example, the locusts appeared about Richmond and east of the Blue Ridge in Virginia, in 1843, and will appear again in 1861. So it is over the United States south of latitude 44 deg. north of which I have not yet heard of their appearance. That they appear throughout the west I have no doubt, as far as the shores of the Pacific. I have the fact of their appearance at Independence, the western limit of Missouri.

In some one part of the American territory, they appear no doubt every year; that is, they appear some where every year. I have only been able to get authentic accounts of their appearance in fourteen out of the seventeen years. The other three years they appear in the western wilds, without doubt. But that the progeny of the same insects that appeared here in 1834 will appear here again in 1851, there is no doubt. They do not pass from one district to another, but remain in their own district. Though they can *fly*, their flight is very short; from tree to tree, some fifty or a hundred yards is about as far as they usually attempt to fly. Very high winds frequently drive them to a considerable distance, even over rivers. Rivers and mountains are generally boundaries of their districts. Though they will go pretty well up to the sides of the mountains, they rarely if ever reach the top, or go over it; and they cannot fly over a river the eighth of a mile wide. Sill, the whole country, now occupied only in seventeen years, will in the course of time be visited by them every year, in consequence of the mingling of the districts by the winds from one to another. As before stated, there are now several places where the insects of neighboring districts have commingled, causing their appearance every eight and nine years alternately, &c. Who knows but that other insects require also a number of years for their existence, though they now appear to be annual? The progeny of one that appeared several years ago coming up this year; and those of another that appeared a year after coming up next year, and so on.

The habits of the locusts are as follows: By shaving off an inch of the soil, from the 1st to the 10th of April, or any time before the 20th of May, in any place where trees &c., grew in 1834, you will open the chambers of the locusts. They look like half-inch auger holes. Dig down, and you will find one locust in the hole. This hole or chamber is a place wherein he prepares himself for his final appearance in the perfect state. During night, and in cold or wet weather, he is at the bottom of the hole, 8 to 12 inches deep; in the middle of the day he is at the top, evidently preparing to slough the shell or skin. The walls and top of the chamber are made waterproof by a peculiar viscid humor.

About the 20th of May, a day or two earlier or later, according to the weather, they will begin to leave the ground. You will see their old shell adherring to the bark of a tree or shrub. But few will be found the first day, more the second, and so on, increasing in numbers till about the 27th of May, when the greatest numbers will appear, and then in less numbers thereafter till about the 5th of June, when no more will leave the earth.

When they come up from the earth—always about day light or a little before—they immediately climb the first object they meet with, a tree, or bush, or stake, any thing, two or three feet. They then lay hold of the bark, fixing themselves firmly by their claws, and commence working themselves out of their old shell, which is done by rupturing it on the back, between the shoulders, and drawing themselves out. As soon as they get fairly out they seize hold of the old shell with their claws, raise themselves, and begin to expand their wings. Their bodies and wings at this time are exceedingly delicate, white and moist; but a few minutes exposure to the air dries and hardens them, so that by the time the sun is fairly risen, they are perfect, and can fly. The wings before sloughing are beautifully folded up, and it is a beautiful sight to see them unfolded, and in a few minutes changed from the most soft and delicate tissue, to the firm and rugged wing of the perfect insect. If it be a wet or very cloudy day, they are very apt to perish in the operation of sloughing and drying.

About the 15th of June they commence depositing their eggs. This is a very interesting sight. You will see one attached to a limb or twig, and it will not fly away as you approch. Look closely, and you will see it excavating a hole in the limb with its curious evipositor. Watch it closely, and as soon as it has inserted the evipositor completely into the limb, take hold of the insect and gently but quickly draw it forward, and apply the point of the evipositor to the palm of the other hand, when you will see two eggs ejected into your hand in quick succession. They deposit two eggs at each insertion of the evipositor, and generally five to ten pairs in each place on the limb. She then goes to other places on the same limb, or to some other limb, and repeats the operation, till she has laid obout 400 eggs. The eggs are white, or pearl color, about the 12th of an inch long, and about one 6th as thick as they are long. It is this operation that destroys the small limbs the excavations cutting off the sap vessels. The time of depositing the eggs continues till about the 20th of June, when they cease.

From the 1st to 20th June, all shrubbery of value should be protected, either by carefully covering it with cheap gauze, or in the case of pot plants, by keeping them in the house.

About the 25th of July the eggs will be ready to hatch. Then take a limb containing them, cut carefully till you expose the eggs, and take them out, place them in the palm of the hand, and they will hatch in a few minutes. The little insect frees itself from the egg shell precisely in the same way that the large one did in the spring, by rupturing the shell on his back. As soon as he is fairly out of the shell he starts off briskly in search of food. Let him get to the ground and you will see him work his way into it; follow him, and you will see him attach himself to the tender roots of grass or other vegetables, and commence taking up the liquid exudation from the surface with his little restrum or snout. These observations can only be made with a good magnifying glass. About the 25th of June the old locusts will have disappeared altogether.

The locusts do not go deep into the ground. They live upon the vegetable juices of the roots near the surface, which they take with their snouts or rostrum. There are three small hairs in the snout, which, in feeding, are projected and spread out over the surface of the roots or leaves of trees, and these collect the juice and convey it by capillary attraction to the stomach. You can see this operation very distinctly in the perfect insect, by watching it with a magnifying glass. They have no other mouth or means of taking food either in the larva or winged state.

FRENCH'S RAILROAD. A large number of persons attended a trial of the experimental railroad of Mr. French, near Richmond, on Saturday last. It will be recollected that the Legislature at its last session made an appropriation of $10, 000 to enable Mr. French to test his invention, which consists in so constructing the locomotive and rails of a railroad as to render the ascent of very heavy grades comparatively easy. If succesful, the new invention must work a revolution in the railroad system. On the present occasion the grade used was, we learn, upwards of two hundred feet to the mile, and the locomotive ascended it with ease, being stopped at pleasure. The experiment appeared to be eminently successful, and gave great satisfaction to a number of scientific gentlemen and others who were present. Further tests will be applied in order fully to elucidate the merits of the plan. The subject is eminently worthy of the attention of all the friends of internal improvements.

Alex. Gazette.

AN ARKANSAS POLITICIAN. During the memorable hard cider compaign of 1840, politics ran high in Washington county, Arkansas. The field was full of candidates for the legislature, and amongst the rest, the unfortunate writer of this article, who was most deliciously and *catterwampously* slaughtered. But the rarest specimen was a candidate familiarly known by the *sobriquet* of Black Jack; one who scorned all knowledge of those hieroglyphics, that rendered the name of Cadmus immortal. Large meetings were held, and the candidates harangued the sovreigns on the state of the Union.

Upon one occasion, when the excitement was at the highest point, almost every voter in the county attended the meeting. Three lawyers and a preacher opened the service, and spoke in succession. Matty Van Buren, with all his red fox cunning was depicted in the most vivid colors. Swartwout. Price and a thousand leg treasurers, running off with millions of the money of the people, were drawn to the life. Mr. Poinsett's standing army was painted in colors truly horrific. The yells of the Florida blood hounds were made to ring in the years of the audience, and tears were made to flow at the dying shrieks of the poor Indians torn to pieces by them.

On the other hand, Gen. Harrison was exhibited with the black cockade of federalism in his hat. The deepest sympathy was excited in behalf of the "poor white man sold for debt," under the law approved by him, while Governor of Indiana. The old veteran of the revolution—some hero who lost an arm at Bunker's Hill, a leg at Saratoga, or received a lasting wound at Yorktown, was brought up, tried and convicted under the operation of that law, for knocking down the son of some old tory, with his crutch, for having called him a tory. Unable to pay his fine, he was sold to the highest bidder; purchased by a heartless master and treated with every indignity. His proud spirit rebelled—the blood that rose against the crown of Great Britain, was aroused against the petty tyranny of his master. For an act of resentment in breach of the law, he was again tried, convicted, and publicly whipped by the sheriff.

Appeals more powerfully piercing than "the winged lightning that rends the gnarled oak," were made to captivate the voters, and enlist them in the support of the various speakers, and their respective political parties.

At length it came to the turn of Black Jack to speak. He rose "with fire in each eye and papers in each hand:"

Feller-Citizens: You cannot expect for me to detain you, with a great speech like them big lawyers, and that high larnt preacher. I don't pretend to eny sich thing, for I warnt born in the fundiment of a college. No, gentlemen, I'm a plain farmer, like you all. I was born and fotched up in Arkansaw, when they did'nt have no schools. Yes, I war here when the first man cum, I war here before the cane begun to grow and staid till 'twar eat out. Before twenty years had kissed my infant cheeks I was here. I'm an old settler! An old cane breaker! and, gentleman, when I first cum here, lawyers want here to be making their big speeches. No, nothing was then heard but the yelling Injun, the lowing buffalo, the screaming painter, the howling wolf, the hooting owl and the whistling possum.

Gentlemen, there's many things the next legislatur orter to do, but I haint got time to talk 'bout 'em.—They say my politics is doubtful; that I'm a straddle of the fence. Yes, this charge is made by some pestifigerous lawyer cannidate to beat me for the legilatur—but he can't nigh cum it. I'm one of the boys,—a plain farmer, jist the man for the people of old Washington to send to Little Rock, to make plain laws for them, and not these lawyers who want laws passed to make law suits a plenty.

"Go it Black Jack! Give it to 'em!" Shouts the crowd.

My politics doubtful! Me a-straddle of the fence! No, gentlemen, I'm not on the fence, I' not the man.

"Who are you for, for President?" demands a voice.

I'll answer the gentleman, I want every body to know who I'm for.

As for general Harrisson, they say he's a granny, and sells poor white men for debt.—Now I'm a poor white man; most of you feller citizens are poor white men—if we make him president he mout sell us for debt. But as for Martin Van Burin he's no more fit to be president of these United States than—than—than spite o'h—l. I'm a Jackson man, and agin Henry Clay. Whar wer Henry Clay, when Gineral Jackson war whipping the British at New Orleans, up to his waist in water, sleeping on tree tops and eating acons? He war snoozing on the downy beds of Kentucky, or playin poker with the crowned heads of Europe, a thousand dollars ante and narry pair.

And whar war I gentlemen? In the hills of Arkansaw, slewing of the bear!

Jack closed amidst the most tremendous and deafening applause. "Hurra for Black Jack." "He'll give 'em h—l—O! he's got them lawyers down! Go it my Black Jack!"

And go it, he did. "With head erect, and tail curled, eye balls glaring, nose distorted, and sides distended," he charged into the legislature "with ease and elegance," two hundred votes ahead of any other candidate; and then—we came to Texas.

Austin (Texas) State Gazette.

COMPOSITION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE. The fact that "it takes all sorts of folks to make a world" never was more evident (says the Boston Courier) than in the case of the present General Court of Massachusetts, which, although consisting of only two Houses and three political parties, yet comprises no less than sixty-one different trades, occupants, and callings. We find them set forth in the following manner in Poole's Statistical View of the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government of Massachusetts for 1851, just published:

Farmers, 142; lawyers, 46; merchants and traders, 52; manufacturers, 28; boot and shoe manufacturers, 26; physicians, 15; editors and printers, 11; clergymen, 11; house-wrights, 11; master mariners, 11; machinists, 5; masons, 5; lumber and coal dealers, 5; painters, 4; mechanics, inn-holders, provision dealers, teachers, 3 each; morocco dressers, hat manufacturers, civil engineers, druggists, leather dealers, marble-workers, stonecutters, deputy sheriffs, clerks, agents, 2 each; auctioneer, artist, banker, baker, boot-dealer, bookseller, book keeper, blacksmith, cabinet-maker, car-maker, card manufacturer, engraver, gentleman, grain dealer, miller, millwright, museum, pump and block maker, palm-leaf, &c., plough maker, postmaster, philosophical instrument maker, real estate broker, railroading, town collector, tailor, tobacconist treasurer, station master, shipwright, stone ware, watches, &c., whip maker, 1 each. Members born in Massachusetts, 351; New Hampshire, 29; Connecticut, 19; Vermont, 11; Maine, 10; Rhode Island, 7; New York, 2; South Carolina, 1; Delaware, 1; Virginia, 1; Maryland, 1; England, 2; Scotland, 1. Total, 436.

HOW COAL SHOULD BE CONSUMED. Notwithstanding the general use of anthracite coal in families, few persons know exactly how to use it properly. The business is usually entrusted to servants, and as their experience has taught them—the more wood the more fire—they throw on the coal on the same principle, expecting the same results. This practice, however, destroys the draught necessary to consume the coal, and the consequence is that the sulphurous gases, instead of being consumed, are dispersed through the rooms of the house, to the injury of health, and frequently the spoiling of the food in the process of cooking. No stove should ever contain, on a fair average, a greater layer than four inches of coal—less in a majority of cases will answer. A beautiful red heat is then generated, the coal parts with all its inflammable elements, and deposits its earthy matter in fine particles in the receiver. Try the experiment and see the results. Anthracite would be the only fuel used for domestic purposes in every family, if the proper mode of making a coal fire was more generally understood.

Philad. Ledger.

Professor Agassiz, the great naturalist, arrived at Key West on the steamer of the 17th. He is attached to the Coast Survey nominally, we understand. His object is to make an investigation of the Florida reefs and keys, a subject of great interest to the scientific and commercial world. These keys and reefs are continually increasing in number and size. The cause of their formation and their destiny, the keys, having as yet just emerged from the water, and the reefs being placed along the edge of the Gulf Stream, the great commercial highway to the Gulf of Mexico, are matters to awaken the attention both of the theorectical and practical inquirer. The high reputation of the Professor leads to the expectation that his labors will give light and knowledge upon this yet comparatively untrod field of science.

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1851.

SENATE. Mr. Douglas presented the petition of the Mayor, Board of Aldermen, and Board of Common Council of Washington City, in favor of the scheme of mail steamers to Africa as a means of forwarding the colonization of free negroes. The petition sets forth, that out of a population of 40,000 there were 8,000 free negroes.

Mr. Soule moved, and 2,000 additional copies of a report by Mr. Ellet, on the deepening of the mouth of the Mississippi, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Seward submitted a resolution, which was agreed to, directing an inquiry into the expediency of reducing the standard of fractional silver coin.

On motion by Mr. Mason, the vote by which the Senate rejected the bill for the relief of the captors of the frigate Philadelphia, was reconsidered, and then the bill was laid on the table.

The deficiency bill was then taken up and passed.

The bill granting ten millions of acres of public land to the several States of the Union, according to their geographical area and representation under the census of 1850, for the benefit of the indigent insane, was taken up and debated.

Mr Gwin moved that it be laid on the table as a test vote. Lost, yeas 17, nays 33.

The bill was further debated, and after some immaterial amendments, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The bill to establish a Board of Accounts was the first business in order this morning. The amendments reported yesterday were this morning rejected. A motion to lay the bill on the table was negatived—ayes 95, noes 99. The question on the third reading of the bill was then taken and negatived—ayes 90, noes 107.

A motion to reconsider was carried, 102 to 94.

A motion was again made to lay the bill on the table, Tellers were ordered, and the numbers stood 94 in the affirmative and 80 in the negative.

The ayes and nays were therefore ordered; the Speaker's hammer enforced order; the names were again called over, and the members voting in the affirmative were 100, negative 96.

The usual motion was then made to reconsider the bill, and to lay the motion on the table, which was carried without a division, and the bill is "no where," after a protracted and obstinate contest between its agvocates and opponents, which has not been equalled since the passage of the Compromise law. Adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL. In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Hunter offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling for the correspondence between the government of the United States and the minister from Mexico, relative to the drafts upon the United States treasury for an instalment of the Mexican indemnity, in conformity with a contract entered into between the Mexican government and Mr. Marks. Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the President for information relative to the imposition of taxes upon citizens of the United States passing across the isthmus of Panama, by the government of New Granada, and also for information relative to the United States mail service on said isthmus. Mr. Gwin offered a resolution, which was adopted, for an inquiry by the Committee on Commerce into the expediency of abolishing the duty on flour imported from any port on the Pacific into any port of the United States. Mr. Gwin also offered a resolution, which was adopted, for an inquiry into the expediency of preventing the filling up of the harbor of San Diego, by turning the San Diego river into False bay. Mr. Bell offered a resolution, which was adopted, for an inquiry into the expedience of altering the machinery of the United States steamer Alleghany, so as to test the merits or demerits of a submerged wheel as a mode of propulsion. Mr. Badger submitted a resolution, which lies over, for changing the hour of meeting of the Senate to 11 o'clock. Mr. Bright introduced a bill for the amendment of the fugitive-slave act of the last session, by providing that it shall not interfere with any prosecutions under the fugitive act of 1793; which was referred. The bill providing for the distribution of the Annals of the United States, subscribed to by Congress, was considered and passed. The Senate took up the deficiency bill, and amendments to the same, reported from the committee, were considered.

In the House, Mr. Howard submitted a resolution respecting the payment of per diem compensation due to the widow of the late Mr. Kaufman. Mr. Bayly reported from the Committee of Ways and Means the fortification bill and the civil and diplomatic bill; which were committed. Mr. Bayly moved to suspend the rules to enable him to move that the general appropriation bills be made the special order for a day certain; which was disagreed to. The bill establishing a board of accounts was further considered and discussed. A motion to lay it on the table was lost. The House adjourned without disposing of the bill. *Union of Wednesday last.*

FUGITIVE SLAVE.

Mahala, the fugitive slave claimed to have escaped from Maryland 24 years since, has been released by Judge Kane, at Philadelphia. Three witnesses were called for the claimant, and all testified to their belief in the identity of the woman as the slave of Mr. Purnell, who had ran away 24 years previous. Several colored witnesses, however, testified positively that they had know her in Pennsylvania previous to the time she was alleged to have absconded. Their knowledge of her had continued, with slight intervals down to the present time. They testified to these statements with great positiveness. One of the witnesses said that she had played with the alleged slave when a child, and that both had a scar on the forehead, which they used to laugh at each other about. This was found to be the case upon an examination of the forehead of each.

The judge then went over the evidence at length. He spoke of the great difficulty of identifying a person after twenty-four years lapse of time, and noticed the opinions of physiologists on the subject. He said that the witnesses for the defence aided this doubt, and made the fact overwhelmingly clear that the prisoner was not the person claimed. The witnesses, the Judge remarked, were intelligent, and their evidence conclusively proved that, at the time the slave Mahala was in Maryland, the prisoner was in Pennsylvania. There could be no question but that the weight of the evidence preponderated in favor of the prisoner. She was therefore discharged. She was then taken possession of by a crowd of negroes, who paraded her through the city in an open barouche, with her five children, drawing it by a rope, with great cheering. There was no attempt on the part of the police to check the proceedings—not even when they stopped at the hotel of Mr. Burnell to groan him.

TEETH SET ON EDGE. All acid foods, drinks, medicines, and tooth washes, and powders are very injurious to teeth. If a tooth is put in cider, vinegar, lemon juice or tartaric acid, in a few hours the enamel will be completely destroyed, so that it can be removed by the finger nail as if it were chalk. Most have experienced what is commonly called teeth set on edge. The explanation of it is the acid of the fruit that has been eaten has so far softened the enamel of the tooth, that the least pressure is felt by the exceedingly small nerves which pervade the thin membrane which connects the enamel and the bony part of the tooth. Such an effect cannot be produced without injuring the enamel. True, it will become hard again when the acid has been removed by the fluids of the mouth, just as an egg-shell that has been softened in this way, becomes hard again, by being put in the water. When the effect of sour fruit on the teeth, subsides, they feel as well as ever, but they are not as well. And the oftener it is repeated, the sooner the disastrous consequences will be manifested. *Scientific American.*

ANCIENT PRICES OF LABOR. In the year 1352, Edward III, wages paid to haymakers were 1d. a day. A mower of meadows 3d. a day, or 5d. an acre. Reapers of corn in the 1st week in August, 2d.; in the 2nd, 3d. a day, and so on until the end of August, without meat, drink, or other allowance, finding their own tools. For threshing a quarter of wheat or rye, 2½d; a quarter of barley, beans, peas and oats, 1½d. A master carpenter, 3d. a day, and other carpenters 2d. A master mason, 4d. a day, and other masons, 3d., and their servants, 1½d. Tilers, 3d. and their knaves, ½d. Thatchers, 3d. a day, and their knaves, 1½. Plasterers, and other workmen of mud wall, and their knaves in like manner, without meat or drink, and this from Easter to Mickeelmas, and from that time less, according the directions of the justices.

REMARKS OF GEN. SAUNDERS,

OF WAKE,

Delivered in the House of Commons, on the bill incorporating the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company.

Mr. Saunders said, as he could not concur with the Committee of conference in their recommendation that the House should recede from its amendment and adopt that now proposed by the Senate, he must take the liberty of stating the character of the proposition, and what, as he honestly believed, would be its effect. It would be recollected that the bill, as it originally came from the Senate, proposed to create a new Company, with a capital of 800,000 dollars, for the reconstruction of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road—the States property in the road to be estimated at one half and the other half of $400,000 to be subscribed by the old Stockholders and obligors; and should they fail thus to subscribe, the road to be sold at not less than 500,000 dollars; and if that could not be had, then the Road was to be abandoned. From every information which he could obtain, Mr. S. said he felt well satisfied neither of these terms would succeed, and the State would in the end sustain great loss in the sale of this valuable property. The House would recollect we had not brought about this state of things. He, Mr. S., like others in this House, was neither a stockholder nor ever had any thing to do with the Road. It had cost the old stockholders $700,000 for which they had nothing to show, and the State had paid or was bound to pay 800,000 dollars, and for which she had the Road, worth nothing without a further expediture of 400,000 dollars. As to selling the Road for the sum asked, he thought no Company could be found to give that sum and then expend what was necessary to put it in repair, which would make it cost the purchasers 900,000 dollars. What then was best to be done? He, Mr. S. thought it best at once to make such a proposition as would most certainly succeed, and have the Road put in good order; by which the public would be benefitted and the State have that which would afford them a property which would yield from 5 to 8 per cent profit. He had, therefore, proposed his amendment: That if the old Stockholders and obligors would subscribe the 400,000 dollars within six months, commence the Road within twelve months and finish it within three years, by paying and expending the $400,000, so as to put the Road in good and complete order with heavy T iron, they should have one half of the Road and be forever discharged from their liabilities. A majority of the House agreed to this, but the Senate refused to concur.

And what is it that the Senate now proposes? If the old Stockholders will subscribe the $400,000 they shall have one half of the Road; provided they shall pay the State the difference between $363,000, the sum which the State gave for the Road, and the $500,000, for which she holds their bonds with interest for five years, making $178,000. Such, said Mr. S. was the Senate's proposition. He would not say this was trifling with the House, but how any one could suppose such a proposal would be taken was more than he could imagine. Why did he say this? Because the last Legislature had offered to the old Stockholders and obligors to give them half of the Road and a general release, if they would subscribe $500,000, and expend the whole of that sum on the Road. Under that law you did not get one dollar subscribed. It was evident from that the obligors did not consider the release as worth $100,000, and now the Senate asks for it $178,000, besides the $400,000 for half of the Road.

Mr. S. said those who made this offer cannot expect or desire the proposition to succeed. He thought that he had demonstrated that it could not. What would be the result? The Road would neither be rebuilt nor sold, but two years hence the Legislature would be forced to bring it into market, and it would then be sacrificed. And, said, Mr. S., this is not the only bad result: it will prove a fatal blow to all future Rail Road improvements. The opponents of the North Carolina Rail Road—the friends of the Virginia and Danville Road—are all looking to the result of this measure as deciding for the present, if not forever, the Rail Road system in this State. Why did he say this? A few facts would answer: The returns show that of the amount subscribed to the North Carolina Rail Road, upwards of $150,000 were taken in Wake, Franklin, and Granville, and $320,000 in Petersburg, upon the direct calculation and assurance that the success of that great work would lead to the certain reconstruction of the Gaston Road. The latter being given up, these subscribers would at once insist on the abandoument of the North Carolina Road, and they would find others willing to unite with them in surrendering the charter. That such would be the result, he, Mr. S., entertained not a particle of doubt. Cut off this connecting link with the North, and your great Central Road, if constructed, might be a freight Road, but not one of travel; but he had no hopes of its success, should the Senate's proposition prevail. And, said Mr. S., your labors, Mr. Speaker—my labors, for the last twelve months would be at an end, and all our bright hopes for our native State would be blasted forever. He did not say this to intimidate—he was incapable of such a thing. He was in no humor for such a thing. His heart sunk within him at the prospect ahead—his native State doomed forever to stand at the bottom of the list, in the efforts now making by her sister States to raise themselves to prosperity and greatness. History tells us, said Mr. S., of the Ephesian who burnt the famous temple of Diana, on the night in which the great Alexander was born, in order to transmit his fame to posterity; and as he, Mr. S., did not court this Ephesian fame, he must protest—most solemnly protest—against a measure so mischievous in its consequences—so fatal to the honor, character, and every thing dear to every true lover of the State's future greatness. He flattered himself the House would refuse to concur in the amendment of the Senate, but that they would insist upon that of their own.

A POWERFUL MICROSCOPE. B. Hasert, Optical and Astronomical instrument maker in Cincinnati, Ohio, has just completed a compound microscope which he designs exhiting, in person, at the World's Fair. The manufacturer claims that its magnifying power surpasses that of any other instrument ever made in this or any other country. Its highest capacity being to magnify any object to six thousand diameters, which makes a superficial surface of thirty-six millions. We examined some minute particles of dust, or secondary scales, from the wing of a butterfly. These have been seen with microscopes, the lines running parallel with the sides of the dust particles, both longitudinally, downwardly and transversely. This is all that has heretofore been observed. This microscope, however, shows that on these longitudinal lines of the dust of the butterfly, and between them, there are arranged a number of little scales, similar to the scales of a fish. Between each pair of lines are to be seen from five to six rows of these little scales. For instance, the dust particle from the back of a spinx, measuring the one-fifth of an inch in length, and one two hundreths in breath, discovers one hundred and four longitudisal lines. The number of scales between each pair of linen in width is six—making the number of scales six hundred and twenty-four over the whole width, and the number of scales longitudinally and downwards, twenty-two hundred; which makes the entire number of scales on the dust particle equal to fourteen thousand millions to the square inch.

On another very minute particle from the wing of a tenia, measuring only one-five hndredths of an inch in length, and one thousanth of an inch in breadth, the number of scales are found to be eighty-four thousand, which will reach the number of forty-two thousand million to the square inch.

A very interesting examination was also made of a minute particle of the human blood, which exhibits the fact that the blood is composed of minute globules, which roll through the veins like shot or quicksilver. An examination of a drop of stagnant water disclosed numberless animalcules, which dart about with wonderful rapidity. An examination of the common flea shows a striking resemblance to the elephant in its conformation. Many other observations of an equally interesting character were made, which we have not the space to record.

Cincinnati Gazette.

RECOGNITION OF LIBERIA. A writer in the National Intelligencer, states that a delegation from the American Colonizatien Society has waited on Hon. Daniel Webster, enforcing upon him the propriety of our government recognizing that of the Republic of Liberia. Mr. Webster spoke encouragingly to them on the subject, and referred them to President Fillmore, who also encouraged them. This *black* Republic is said to be prospering.

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1851.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

All our subscribers who are in arrears, can have the benefit of the advance payment by settling up "old scores." Those who wish to know how their accounts stand, with the view of paying up and paying in advance, will have a statement made out and transmitted to them, on application.

Money may be sent by Mail at our risk, and receipts for all sums, specifying the time paid for, will be promptly transmitted. We hope our friends will, in every instance, send us their dues by Mail, or by hand, as occasion may offer, and thus save us the expense of commissions for collecting.

THE ATTACK ON THE BASIS.

The Raleigh Star alleges that we have misrepresented its position on this subject. We have done no such thing. What we have uniformly said with reference to the course of that paper on this subject, is this: *Before* and *after* the Equal Suffrage Act had received the sanction of the late Assembly, a number of the leaders of the Whig party were pressing an unlimited Convention, with the avowed object—not merely of establishing Equal Suffrage—but for the purpose of changing the basis of representation. After the Equal Suffrage Act had passed, these leaders wrote and published an Address, in which it is distinctly declared that they desire the people to consent to an unlimited Convention, in order to give them an opportunity of altering the basis; and these leaders are now engaged in a scheme of agitation with this alteration in view, as their paramount and leading object.

The Star knows these things to be so; and yet that paper goes for this Convention, and takes this paper to task for opposing it. We have not charged that the Star was against the basis *directly*, but that the effect of the policy it advocates would be to throw the whole question open to discussion and agitation, and thus unsettle, and probably destroy, the present compromises of the State Constitution.

But the Star says it is opposed "especially" to any attempt to disturb the "Federal basis" of the Commons. That paper, as the advocate of this sectional movement, may well say that. *The Western Counties already have a majority in the House of Commons*, and with this they are content; but those who put forth the Address above alluded to, wish also to obtain the sway in the Senate, and in order to do this, they are now laboring to change and destroy the Senate basis. What does the Star say to that?

It is useless for the Star to attempt to disguise the fact that *party*, *party* is at the bottom of its course in this matter; but we are determined that that paper, and every other paper in the State which plays at such a game, shall be thoroughly exposed.

Indina and Illinois severally and expressly instructed their Senators to insist on the positive prohibition of Slavery in the New Territories. They were partially obeyed in the letter, though not in the spirit of this requisition, and the present Legislature of both States have rescinded the instructions and expressly approved the acts done in contravention thereof!

The following is one of the new Indiana Resolves, preceded by a strong approval of the Adjustment measures of last summer:

"Sec. 4. That a joint resolution on the subject of Slavery, approved January 19, 1850, be, and the same is hereby repealed; that the said resolution did not express the sentiment of Indiana; that Indiana then was and now is in favor of the people in each State and Territory passing all laws for their own government consistent with the constitution of the United States."

This passed the House by a vote of 65 to 23: Ayes, 56 Opp, 9 Whig; Noes 25, Whig. 3 Opp. The Senate was certain to concur. Illinois has passed similar resolutions by about 55 to 15—nearly a party vote. *New York Tribune.*

All this grieves the Tribune, but it is just what the South had a right to expect. We are glad to find a better feeling springing up and *acting* in the free States—and no thanks to the New York Tribune.

We learn from the last Elizabeth City Old North State, that Mr. Outlaw is a candidate for re-election to the 32d Congress, from the Ninth District. Mr. Outlaw, it appears, has caused himself to be announced for re-election with as much coolness as if he possessed a life tenure in the office. We have heard other gentlemen spoken of among the Whigs as Mr. Outlaw's successor before the people; and among them Mr. Barnes, of Northampton, and Messrs. Winston and Cherry of Bertie.

We hope our Democratic friends will hold their Convention—bring out their candidate, and elect him. They can do it. All they have to do is, to start an acceptable candidate, who will give the District a thorough canvassing, and the day is ours.

The Register publishes Mr. Shepard's Speech in defence of Southern rights, and accompanies this by one of its characteristic attacks on that gentleman. That paper seems determined to put every man under the ban, who will not subscribe to Mr. Badger's Federalism and its own submission doctrines. Mr. Shepard can take care of himself. His position and his principles speak for themselves. He needs no defence at our hands.

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER. The venerable Editor of this paper has associated his son, Edwin A. Heartt, Esq. with him in its management. The Recorder is uniformly courteous to its cotemporaries, and it has generally made the best of a bad cause. Mr. Edwin A. Heartt is well qualified for the post to which he has been called, and we wish him both pleasure and profit from his labors.

THE CONGRESS PRINTING. The contracts for the printing of the thirty-second Congress were opened at Washington on Monday, and the largest portion awarded to Mr. Rives. The prices accepted are said to be below those of the present Congress. Mr. Hamilton, of Philadelphia, was the lowest bidder for the remainder.

CATAWBA CUTTINGS. We are under obligations to David M. Lewis, Esq., of Franklin County, for some cuttings of the Catawba grape-vine. Now is the time to plant. Mr. Lewis, we learn, has sent a supply of these cuttings to Messrs. Williams, Haywood & Co., where they may be obtained on reasonable terms.

Hon. A. W. Venable of this State, has accepted an invitation from the Whig Society of Princeton College, to deliver the annual address before the Literary Societies, at the next College commencement.

SHAD AND ICE. Some half dozen vessels, loaded with ice, were sent out from New Haven a week or two since, to North Carolina. They are to return with shad for the Northern market.

The Postmaster-General has established the following new Post offices in this State: Lake Comfort, Hyde, Reuben Benson, P. M.; and Danbury, Stokes, Ferdinand Dalton, P. M.

No tidings of the Steamer Atlantic.

THE TRUE COURSE.

The Baltimore Clipper states that the interference of Northern abolitionists with Southern rights, and the apparent determination of many of them to continue agitation on the subject of slavery, have naturally alienated the feelings of Southerners from the North, so far at least as to cause them to prefer a Southern over a Northern port for commercial operations.

The consequence has been, says the Clipper, that Southern merchants, who heretofore procured their supplies of goods from Northern ports, now resort to Baltimore; and the effect is seen in the following list of clearances from this district for Southern ports, during the months of January 1850 and 1851—which is copied from the American of Saturday last:

"Clearances from the District of Baltimore for Southern ports during the month of January, 1850:

To Charleston	9
" Savannah	4
" Apalachicola	1
" New Orleans	4
" Attakapas	1
	19

January, 1851:

To Charleston	18
" Savannah	16
" Mobile	1
" Apalachicola	2
" New Orleans	2
" St. Marks	1
" St. Augustine	1
	41

The Clipper thus continues:

"This is a great increase within one year, and exhibits the feeling which prevails at the South. Our merchants have no doubt anticipated and prepared themselves for this change in the trade of the South, by an enlargement of their stocks of goods—but there is one more object to be effected by Baltimoreans; and that is, to establish a regular line of packets between this city and Liverpool. This would attract the whole Southern custom to our port. We know that this important subject has received the attention of the merchants of Baltimore, and that a memorial to Congress has been presented—but we fear, that, unless it be diligently pressed, it may be passed over during the present session. Direct importations of goods from Europe would make Baltimore as a market for Southern custom, all that could be desired; and we cannot see any reason why government should not patronize a Southern as well as a Northern line of packets, as auxiliary to the Post Office Department."

This is the true course. One of the most effectual checks to Freesoil aggression will be found in the dependence *of* the South *on* the South. In the language of Gov. Floyd, of Virginia:

"Show to capital that danger besets its path, and it will speedily put forth all its energies to remove it away. And here lies the only certain hope for the redress of Southern wrongs. The capital of the Union is concentrated at the North. The South are apparently weak, but in reality strong, for the commerce of this mighty republic rests upon the products of the South. Our cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco uphold and sustain the trade of America. Destroy these crops, and you obliterate North America from the commercial map of nations. Divert them from the channels in which they now flow and you leave New York and the North like the bottom of the sea, which the waters have deserted—dismal and forsaken."

A FREE VERSION OF THE BIBLE. The Governor of Texas, in his late proclamation for thanksgiving, gives the following quotation from the Bible, which may be new to some, if not all of our readers:

"In the beautiful and expressive language of the Bible: '*The winter of our discontent*' is gone; the rain is over and past; the time of the springing of flowers is past, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land."

We have heard of a practice which is said to prevail before justices of the peace in the "rural districts," where Bibles are scarce, of swearing witnesses on the next best book to the Bible which is at hand. The recollection of this usage suggests to us the suspicion that Governor Bell has been obliged to promote the works of Shakspeare to the place in his library which the Bible ought to occupy. We commend his case to the Bible Society, as one calling for immediate relief.

It is shocking to think of the Governor of a sovereign State being in such a destitute condition as to be obliged to eke out a half-remembered sentence from the Scriptures with a soliloquy from the humpbacked and murderous Gloster.

New York Evening Post.

We find this Proclamation of Gov. P. Hansbrough Bell, in the Texas State Gazette. The above extract from the Proclamation is correctly made.

Gov. Bell no doubt had the following passage from "Solomon's Song" in his mind when he wrote the above:

"For, lo, the winter is past, the rain is over and gone. The flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land."

Gov. Bell no doubt *intended* to quote the passage correctly, but he certainly made a strange mixture, in the attempt to do so, of Solomon and Shakspeare. He will do better next time.

SUPREME COURT.

The following additional opinions have been delivered: By RUFFIN, C. J. In Wilder vs. Creecy, from Chowan, affirming the judgment. Also, in Smith v. Bryan, from New Hanover, reversing the judgment for plaintiff and directing judgment of non-suit. Also, in *Den ex dem*, Bucket v. Skinner, from Perquimons, affirming the judgment. Also, in Brickhouse v. Brickhouse, from Tyrrell, affirming the judgment. Also, in Anderson v. Jernigan, from Hertford, reversing the judgment and remanding the cause. Also, in State *ex rel* Jones v. Briggs, from Beaufort; judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in Adkinson v. Simmons, from Bertie, affirming the judgment. Also, in Marsh v. Brooks, from Beaufort, affirming the judgment. Also, in Cook v. Arthur, from Beaufort, affirming the judgment. Also, in *Den ex dem* Murrell v. Roberts, from Brunswick, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Fagan *qui tam* vs. Armistead, from Washington, judgment reversed and judgment here for defendant.

JENNY LIND, &C. NEW ORLEANS, February 7. Jenny Lind, Barnum and suite, have arrived, and met a most enthusiastic reception. When the Falcon landed at the Levee, the wharf where the divine songtress stepped off was covered with elegant carpet. She was loudly cheered by hundreds who had congregated to bid her welcome. She enjoys fine health and good spirits.

James Gordon Bennet, of the New York Herald, has also arrived from Havana.

Governor Quitman is now here under arrest. He delivered himself up to the authorities. A proclamation has also arrived in regard to his case. He has resigned his office of Governor. The trial is soon expected to commence.

We have advices here, stating that half of the town of Gorgona, on the Isthmus, has been burnt, and a large amount of California gold destroyed.

The Canada's news has been received by telegraph. Sales yesterday and to-day of 9,000 bales middling at 11½ a 11¾ cents. Sales of 400 tierces rice at 3¾. Sugar steady. Prime Molasses 25c. per gallon.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION. The Committee on the Basis of Representation made its report on Monday. It states that the committee was "equally divided in opinion, twelve of its members agreeing and adhering to one principle of representation, and the other twelve members agreeing and adhering to another and different principle. Each moiety of the committee has prepared an apportionment and distribution of Senators and Delegates upon the principle of representation proposed by them respectively."

This state of things was very naturally to be expected from the original composition of the committee itself. It was made up of an *even* number, one half of whom were pledged to the principle of the *white basis*, while the other moity was equally pledged to the *mixed*. The report was laid on the table for the present. *Richmond Whig.*

RICHEST MAN IN VIRGINIA.

A Correspondent of the Richmond Whig gives the following sketch of the richest man in Virginia:

"GENTLEMEN—I have thought, for some time, I would write to your paper something in relation to the *richest man in Virginia*, and the largest slaveholder in the Union, and, perhaps, in the world, unless the serfs of Russia be considered slaves; and the wish in your paper, a few days ago, to know whom it was so wealthy in Virginia, induces me to write this now. Samuel Hairston, of Pittsylvania, is the gentleman. When I was in his section a year or two ago, he was the owner of between sixteen and seventeen hundred slaves, in his own right, having but a little while before taken a *census*. He also has a prospective right to about one thousand slaves more, which are now owned by his mother-in-law, Mrs. Ruth Hairston, he having married her only child. He now has the management *of them*, which makes the number of his slaves reach *near three thousand*. They increase at the rate of near one thousand every year, and he has to purchase a large plantation every year to settle them on. A large number of his plantations are in Henry and Patrick counties, Virginia. He has large estates in North Carolina. His landed property in Stokes alone, is assessed at six hundred thousand dollars. His wealth is differently estimated at from three to five millions, and I should think it was nearer the latter. You think he has a hard lot; but I assure you Mr. Hairston manages all his matters as easy as most persons would an estate of $10,000. He has overseers who are compelled to give him a written statement of what is made and spent on each plantation, and his negroes are all clothed and fed from his own domestic manufacture and raising, leaving his Tobacco crop, which is immensely large, as so much *clear gain* every year, besides his increase in negroes, which is a fortune of itself.

And now for his residence. I have travelled over fifteen States of this Union, and have never seen anything comparable to his yard and garden, except some of them in the Mississippi Delta—and none of them equal it. Mrs. Hairston has been beautifying it for years—and a good old Minister, in preaching near the place, and describing Paradise, said "it was as beautiful as Mr. Hairston's;" or as a friend who had visited Washington city for the first time remarked that "the public grounds were nearly as handsome as Samuel Hairston's." Mr. Hairston is a plain, unassuming gentleman, and has never made any noise in the world, though he could vie with the Bruces, the McDonoghs and the Astors; and it is strange, that while their wealth is co-extensive with the Union, he is not known 100 miles from home. I believe he is now the wealthiest man in the Union, as Wm. B. Astor is only worth about $4,000,000 and the estates of city people are overrated, while Mr. Hairston can show the *property* that will bring the cash at any moment.

Mr. Hairston was raised within a few miles of where he now lives, in Henry county. He has several brothers, who are pretty well to do in the world. One of them, Marshall Hairston, of Henry, owns more than 700 negroes. Robert Hairston, who now lives in Mississippi, near 1000; and Hardin Hairston, who has also moved to Mississippi about 600 slaves. George Hairston, of Henry, has given most all of his property to his children, reserving only about 150 for his own use.

This, I believe, is a correct statement of the circumstances of the Hairston family; and, for further particulars and the truth of the statement, I refer you to the present delegate from Henry.

COSMOPOLITE."

THE FRENCHMAN'S REVENGE. There are but few pleasing reminiscences of the time when business and credit were prostrated by the hurricane which swept over this country in "thirty-seven"—when the banks generally suspended specie payments, and hard cash was a phenomenon. We recollect but one mirth-provoking incident, connected with the great panic, and that was the presentation of a hundred dollar bill at the counter of a city bank by a Frenchman, with a demand for the specie.

"Monsieur," said the fierce little Frenchman, "vill you pay zis bill? Vill you give me ze monnaie?"

"We cannot redeem it at present," said the teller, in a very bland tone, "we have suspended."

"Suspende! Vat's dat? Hang by ze neck like one tam thieving tog? No sare! You no deceive me sare! I vill have ze l'argent, ze gold, ze silvare, ze coppare!"

"We cannot pay it. We will redeem our notes when the others do theirs."

"When oder bank redeem theirs. By gar, ze oder bank say ze same, sare! I will shoot you sare, vis ze pistol, ze gun, ze cannon, sare!"

"You had better wait sir. You had better keep cool."

"By gar, I will *not* wait, I will not keep cool! will have, by gar *revenge*. Sacre! Look here! I tear your paper note all in leetle piece! I chew him!—I stamp on him! You *lose* your little tam billet note! There sare, I am revenge! *I am, by gar, revenge!*

After having destroyed the note, looking full defiance at the cashier, teller, and all hands, the little Frenchman stalked out of the bank with the air of Napoleon. *Yankee Blade.*

BRAIN LABOR. To many persons it seems a small thing, to sit down and prepare matter for the periodical press; but let those unexperienced with the pen, and whose brains have never been trained to systematic labor, attempt to furnish intellectual food and recreation to their fellows, and they will soon realize that mental labor is the most destructive to health of all other toil. Were one to grub up the stumps out of the earth, or sling the sledge hammer twelve hours a day, he would be able to stand the drudgery with less injury to the body and soul than half the number of hours devoted to mental employment, in the way of writing matter for the book or newspaper press. Those pithy sentences which constantly appear in the periodicals of the day, contain the very essence of mind or thought, and such literary gentlemen as are best at itemizing are the very first whose constitutions are broken down. *Scott's Weekly Paper, Phila.*

ARREST OF A "WHITE FUGITIVE" FROM ENGLAND. Our city news reporter furnishes the following:

"On Saturday, a man by the name of Ernest Moses, a German Jew, and also his wife, Sarah Fairbarn, were arrested, charged with stealing gold watches, a silver tea set, silver spoons, ladles, and jewelry, valued in all at several thousand dollars, the property of Mr. Harnett, residing in London. An advertisement was forwarded to agents in this city from London, in which the accused is minutely described, and £100 sterling offered for his arrest. Moses was engaged on board the Steamship Empire City as steward. He was accordingly taken into custody, and on his person was found a gold watch corresponding with the one set forth in the advertisement, and in the possession of the wife another watch was found; also several finger rings and other property, said to be the proceeds of the robbery. The accused were conveyed before Justice Osborn, who committed them to the Tombs for a further dealing."

[Moses being a white man, (says the New York Express,) we presume our Abolition friends will make no effort to save him from going back to the Old Bailey. Fugitives from foreign countries to the Northern States of this Union, should always take the precaution to paint black, and turn woolly head, if they expect any assistance from the peculiar friends of freedom here, who go for helping black men only.)

"UNION PARTIES." Mr. Foote speaks of the Union party he is so busy forming under Mr. Clay's auspices, as "composed of all the best men of both the old ones." This reminds us, says the *St. Louis Union*, of Randolph's account of the "Union party" which was attempted during Thomas Jefferson's administration. After Randolph had fallen out with Jefferson, he was invited to attend a meeting or caucus in Washington, to be composed of the "honest men of all parties." Randolph says he was late in getting to the meeting, and when he got there it was organized with Aaron Burr in the chair!

STRANGE REQUEST. One Henry I. Tobin has sent a petition to the New York Assembly, asking them to appoint Horace Greely U. S. Senator, in place of D. S. Dickinson: He must, in every respect, belong to the "higher law" gentry.

We are glad to see that Beekman, the recussant Whig from New York City, who holds the balance of power in the State Senate, still holds out against the election of Fish, and will thereby defeat his election. *Rich. Enq.*

By a recent act of Parliament, the English government has made itself responsible for all moneys paid into the savings banks by depositors.

NEW YORK DRY GOOD'S TRADE.

We copy from the last New York Tribune the following statement in relation to the Dry Good's Trade in that City:

"The Dry Goood's Trade has assumed a state of considerable activity, and more so in foreign than in domestic goods. Stocks are fair without excess, prices are firm with much buoyancy and the demand is wholly for distribution and consumption, there being no symptoms of speculation apparent, and jobbers are operating so as to check if possible the upward tendency. Shipments to California continue active. Unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings are in steady but yet limited demand for the season with great firmness in price. Bleached goods are in moderate and increasing request at full prices, with some tendency to advance. Drills are in request at steady prices. Osnaburgs are much wanted, but are scarce. Denims are in fair inquiry and steady in price. Stripes are in moderate demand and firm. Ticks are firm with increased activity. Printing cloths are very firm with a fair but not active business. In this branch as in others, dealers delay their purchases as long as possible to prevent any advance in prices. Prints are active at firm rates. Ginghams, with a slight stock, are steady in price and meet a fair demand. Lawns are in good assortment and supply and command full prices for a demand yet moderate since the recent public sale. Cotton Pantaloonery is in demand and firm; the stock is limited. Muslin de Laines are in request for the South and the supply is ample at steady prices.

Cloths are buoyant and stocks are moderate, enabling holders to be firm at their advanced prices. Cassimeres are in demand with a very light stock; fancy mixtures and plaids are very active and at full prices. Satinets are in good supply and in active demand at steady prices. Sheep's Grays are moderately active, with a scarcity of the better qualities. British Goods are active. Cottons, Woolens and Linens are selling briskly at steady prices. The importations show a fair per centage of increase on last year, but meet a good demand. French Silks and Fancy Goods are active and buoyant in price, with a large demand in prospective. But in all foreign Dry Goods there appears by the Canada's advices to be a falling off in the shipments of the States; if so, the bulk of the importations are therefore here. The value of the imports taken for consumption last month is about $9,250,000 against $7,250,000 in Jan. 1850, which is a considerable increase, and one greater than was expected; but it is not so great as it appears to be for two reasons: one, of the increased cost of goods this year over last, so that the same quantities are represented by higher amounts, and secondly, that the January imports include what in part were expected to arrive in December, so that the comparison should be instituted for two months, December and January, in each year."

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

Condition of the Markets—Sailing of the Steamer Georgia, &c.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11, 6 p. m. The steamer Georgia sailed to-day for Chagres with 144 passengers.

The steamer Southerner has arrived from Charleston, S. C., and the steamer Florida from Savannah, bringing papers ahead of the regular mail.

Stocks firmer. New loan coupons 119 offered, 120 asked. Canton Company has improved, with sales at 59.

The Flour market is slightly in favor of buyers. Sales of 4,500 bbls. at $4 68 for common, and $4 75 for straight State brands; Southern $4 87 a $5; Genesee $4 94 a $6. Corn Meal $3 12½. Rye Flour $3 94.

Wheat is dulle—sales of 5,000 bushels Southern white at $1 05; Genesee nominal at $1 23 a $1 24. Oats 44 a 47 cents. Rye 85 cents. Yellow Corn 67 cents.

Provisions are steady—sales of Mess Pork at $12 a $12 12½; Prime $9 18 a $9 25. Beef and Bacon unchanged. Lard 8½ cents in bbls.

Groceries are quiet—sales of Coffee at 11 a 11⅜ for Rio. Sugars and Molasses unchanged. Rice steady at 3¼ a 3 9-16 cents per lb.

Cotton is slightly depressed—sales to-day of 800 bales, closing rather dull.

Wool continues in good request, and the market firm.

Tobacco firm—stock light,

Whisky steady at 24 and 24½ cents por gallon.

[Foreign Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

THE AUTHOR OF "FESTUS"—GEORGE GILFILLAN. Apropos of Nottingham, I have seen Bailey, the author of "Festus." His father is proprietor of the *Nottingham Mercury*, and the editorial department rests with him. He is a heavy, thickset sort of man; of a stature below the middle size; complexion dark; and, in years about eight and thirty. His physiognomy would be clownish in expression, if his eyes did not redeem his other features.

He spoke of "Festus," and of its fame in America, of which he seemed very proud. In England, it has only reached the third edition, while eight or nine have been published in the States. You know my opinion of the work. It is as far from being a great poem as the Thames, compared with the Mississippi or the Ohio, is from being a great river. Anxiously, anxiously have I sought one striking original idea in the whole poem, (appalling in its length;) but to no purpose. The transcendental literature of Germany absorbs all that, at first glance, arrests the attention. Without learning, imagination, or the attraction of a beautiful metre, (like that of Tennyson's "Princess,") I am at a loss to know what has given this poem its notoriety. Not its daring speculation, surely; for it is but a timid compromise between Orthodoxy and Universalism.

SOUTH CAROLINA. An active canvass is going on in South Carolina in relation to the election of members to the Convention which is to be held in that State on the subject of their Federal relations. The last Charleston Mercury contains the addresses of six candidates. The only difference between the candidates appears to be between secession of a single State and concerted action with the other Slaveholding States. Most of them go for secession by separate State action.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 7. Yesterday an active feeling pervaded our cotton market, and some 9,000 bales were disposed of. To-day, however, there is a pause, and small sales are making at 11¼ a 11¾ cents for middling. The Canada's news has had a most depressing effect.

Captain Harrison states that the ice fields fallen in with by the steamer Canada, near Halifax, were from three to ten feet thick. At one time he was obliged to put about, but finally made a push through, though with a loss of nearly all his floats. Capt. H. is of opinion that the Atlantic is safe. *Boston Tran.*

TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE. "Quebec, Jan. 30. Dear Tom: I'm freezing. How are you? Yours, Henry Smith." The reply was: "New Orleans, Jan. 31. Dear Harry: I'm melting. Send ice, by telegraph. Yours, Thomas Haines." Five years since, this would have been put down as a Munchausen of the first water.

COTTON AND COFFEE. Eleven thousand bales of cotton, and about nine thousand bags of coffee, were sold in market yesterday—the heaviest operations in the two articles which we remember on any single day since the season commenced. *N. O. Della.* 30.

GEORGE G. BULLOCK, former cashier of the Central Railroad Bank at Savanah, (Geo.) who last summer, after abstracting one hundred thousand dollars of money belonging to the institution, fled to Europe, and was there arrested and brought back, has been tried and convicted of the crime.

HON. MARTIN VAN BUREN declines going to the World's Fair as a delegate of the New York State Agricultural Society.

Frederika Bremer was in Havana at the last accounts, having arrived in the steamer Philadelphia from New Orleans.

MARRIED,

In Guilford county, on the 26th January, by William Coble, Esq., Mr. John Robertson, of Wake county, to Miss Betsey Robinson, daughter of Mr. Allen Robinson, of Guilford county.

In Alamance county, on the 26th January, by John S. Fogleman, Esq., Mr. David Coble, of Guilford, to Miss Laura Ann Eulys, daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Eulys.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

KENTUCKY. There are, according to the present census, 211,237 slaves in Kentucky, an increase of 28,979 in ten years. There are also 82,059 farms, 130,743 dwellings, and 3,495 establishments of productive industry. The representative population is 908,849, and the total number of inhabitants 994,314.

BRAZILIAN SLAVE TRADE. From official documents it appears, that of the vessels engaged in this traffic, 19 were from Massachusetts, 12 from New York, 3 from Pennsylvania, 3 from Maine, 2 from Rhode Island, and 1 from Connecticut.

All from free States—the hypocrites!

MARTIN F. TUPPER. In a recent letter to the Rev Dr. Tefft, of Cincinnati, the Gazette of that city says, that Martin F. Tupper, Esq., the celebrated English poet, announces his intention of visiting the United States within the next six months.

THE Democratic members of the Indiana Convention have held a meeting and nominated Gen. Joseph Lane, recently Governor of Oregon, as a candidate for the Presidency in 1852, and pledged 25,000 majority for him in case he is a candidate.

PRESENT TO DANIEL WEBSTER. The friends of Mr. Webster in New York are about to present him with a magnificent carriage, which cost $1,400, and a pair of horses worth $1000. The carriage has just been finished.

IT seems a constant plan of nature's to build exquisite structures with worthless and often loathsome materials; the brilliant plant and the phosphorescent light spring from rottenness; and among the decay of expectations and the mangled relics of happiness, hope blossoms and shines, at once a flower and a star.

Misery of the Beautiful.

IT is said that 500 guineas have been offered for the privilege of advertising on the last page of the catalogue of the great Exhibition of the Industry of all nations.

A GENTLEMAN, once upon a time, entered a small shop in which vegetables were kept for sale, and inquired of the proprietor if he had any "onions."

"Onions, onions," repeated the puzzled vegetable dealer, "onions!—no, sir, I believe not."

After the gentleman had left, the perplexed vegetable man scratched his head for a moment, and then as if struck with a sudden solution of the mystery, exclaimed—"*wonder if the ignorant fool didn't mean ingons.*"

THE TELEGRAPH. There are now 22,000 miles of telegraph in operation in the United States, 12,000 on the Morse principle, and about 10,000 on the House and Bain principles. The telegraph now extends from Halifax to New Orleans, and as far West as Dubuque, Iowa.

EXTENSIVE SHIP BUILDING. The Boston Journal states, that fourteen ships are about to be built in Medford, Massachusetts. Fifty-six cars, loaded with ship timber, arrived at that town on the 27th ult.

A PARTY of 400 Mormons sailed from Liverpool, on the 5th ult., for New Orleans. Their destination is the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. A second ship, with 280 emigrants of the same persuasion and for the same destination, was ready to sail from Liverpool.

BURNED TO DEATH. On Thursday last, a small child of Mr. Kurfman, in Washington county, Md., was burned to death by upsetting a spirit lamp.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN LAWYER. In the Ohio Legislature, last week, Mr. Bee gave notice in the House, of a bill to permit all persons in the State to practice law, without examination or admission.

IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN WORSE. It was seriously feared that Ohio would send another abolitionist to the U. S. Senate, as a co-agitator with Chase. The Legislature, however, have adjourned without electing a Senator. On the 1st ballot the vote stood: Griswold (whig) 46, Payne (dem.) 40, Giddings (abolitionist) 11, blank 4. On the 10th ballot: Griswold 48, Payne 44, Giddings 10, three whigs and three democrats having paired off.

THE citizens of Milwaukee have subscribed over $7,000 to secure a Concert from Jenny Lind. Their northern neighbor, Sheboygan, puts in its claim, and is waking up to a determination to have the Nightingale among them, if they have to mortgage the town property, or give a draft on the town pump.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IN VIRGINIA. In the Virginia Convention, on Tuesday, the Committee on the Right of Suffrage reported in favor of universal suffrage. *Charleston Mercury.*

Three cheers for "old Virginia!"

DECISION IN REGARD TO LAND WARRANTS FOR SUBSTITUTES. The Republic understands it has been decided by the Pension Office that, where a soldier engaged to serve six months, and actually served four months, and then hired a substitute who served the residue of the term, both are entitled to bounty land under the provisions of the act of September 28, 1850, according to the actual amount of service rendered.

Dr. Gideon B. Smith declares that the "seventeen year locusts" will appear this year in certain parts of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

THE MINES. The Dubuque Tribune says that Mr. Levin, of that city, with a force of six hands, on the 23d ultimo raised 126,665 pounds of lead mineral, valued at something over three thousand dollars. This is better than going to California.

A LEGAL CURIOSITY. The other day, in the Superior Court of New York, a cause came on for argument, when the defendent's answer was produced to the court in the shape of a document of some *six thousand folios*. Judge Duer inspected the prodigy of pleading, and then gravely suggested that it had by all means better be sent to the World's Fair as a specimen of American industry. The judicial bon mot was considered a very fair reply to the mammoth answer.

FALL AND DEATH OF HERR REYNINGER, THE WIRE-WALKER. A telegraphic despatch in the New York Express, dated at Baton Rouge, La, February 5, states that Herr Reyninger, the celebrated performer on the wire, in attempting to walk from the tower of the capitol in that city to another point, fell from the wire and was killed.

The Council of the Cherokee Nation have imposed a heavy tax on all free negroes and mulattoes residing in the Nation.

SPIRIT RAPPERS. These characters, it is said, in conjunction with clairvoyance, are procuring autographs from such persons as Noah, Sinbad the Sailor, and Macbeth. They are all written in good English.

A landlady in Philadelphia, it is said, makes her pies so light that her lodgers can see to go to bed without a candle, after eating a moderate sized piece.

How is it proved that Noah did not come first out of the ark? Because the Bible says he came *forth*.

An Editor received a letter with the word weather spelt thus: *wethur*. He said it was the worst *spell* of weather he had ever seen.

"For what do you wink at me, sir?" said a beautiful young lady, angrily, to a stranger, at a party an evening or two since.

"I beg your pardon, madam," replied the wit, "I winked as men do looking at the sun—your splendor dazzled my eyes."

A line of steamers between Philadelphia and Portsmouth and Richmond, Va., is now in operation.

COUNTERFEIT TEN CENT PIECES. A vast number of ten cent counterfeited coins have, we are told, been issued from a secret mint in Connecticut. They bear the dates, respectively, of 1847 and 1848, are well executed, and are passed without any difficulty.

Always be good natured. A few drops of oil will do more to start the most stubborn machinery than all the vinegar in the world.

ILLINOIS AND THE COMPROMISE. The resolutions offered by Mr. Edwards, of Sangamon, on the subject of slavery, passed the House of Representatives on the 22d ultimo, after a short debate. In favor of the Compromise measures the vote stood ayes 56, noes 14. For rescinding the Wilmot proviso resolutions—ayes 55, nays 15.

THE PAPER MANUFACTURE. At a complimentary dinner to Mr. Corwin, M. P., at Edinburgh, recently, Robert Chambers, Esq., alluding to the rapid progress of paper manufacture, remarked: "You may convert the beggar's rags into bank post, and the maid's apron into invitation cards for her mistress, in twenty-four hours."

Dr. J. C. AYERS, proprietor of "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral," has just been elected Mayor of Lowell, Mass. If he makes as good a Mayor as he does a medicine, the municipal affairs of Lowell will be kept in a very healthful condition during his term of office. *Albany Knickerbocker.*

Patience is a moral mosquito net. Politeness is like an air cushion—there may be nothing solid in it, but it eases our jolts wonderfully.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

Among the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life—increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind, than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proven beyond a doubt, that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known, can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures affected by its use, but we would present the following opinions of eminent men and refer further enquiry to the circular which the Agent below named, will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these facts.

From the President of Amherst College, the celebrated Professor Hitchcock.

"James C. Ayer—Sir: I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngial and bronchial difficulties. If my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK, L. L. D."

From the widely celebrated Professor Silliman, M. D., L. L. D., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c., Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist. Med. Phil. and Scientific Societies of America and Europe.

"I deem the Cherry Pectoral an admirable composition from some of the best articles in the Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the class of diseases it is intended to cure."

New Haven Ct., Nov. 1, 1849.

Major Pattison, President of the S. C Senate, states he has used the Cherry Pectoral with wonderful success, to cure an inflammation of the lungs.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Raleigh by Williams, Haywood, & Co., and by Druggists throughout the State.

February 14, 1851. 855—1y.

NOTICE.

ON the fourth Monday of March next, I will sell, for cash, in the town of Carthage, the following tracts or parcels of Land, or so much thereof as will pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1849, and the expenses of said sale.

No. acres.	Persons names.	Location.	Taxes.
45.	Heirs of H. A. McNeill.	McDeed's creek,	04 c.
22.	" "	Mouth Big Pond,	02
45.	" "	Hart's Branch,	06
50.	" "	Gut creek,	04
25.	" "	Little creek,	06
25.	" "	Morganton road,	08
10.	" "	McDeed's creek,	02
64.	" "	Yadkin road,	04
64.	" "	Mill creek,	04
64.	" "	Seal's road,	06
15.	" "	Stear Branch,	02
22.	" "	McDeed's creek,	02
225.	Heirs of A. B. McFadyen,	Govenor's creek,	68
110.	Heirs of John Black,	Nick's creek,	10
100.	Heirs of Alex Nicholson,	Raccoon creek,	21

All the above Land will be sold if not previously paid.

A. R. WADSWORTH, late Sheriff.

Feb. 12, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $4.) 29—6t.

NOTICE.

Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road.

THE conditions of the Charter incorporating the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company having been complied with, notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the Stockholders of said Company will be held at the Court House, in the town of Greenville, Pitt county, on Thursday, the 20th day of February, instant, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a President and nine Directors, agreeably to the provisions of the Charter.

JOHN MYERS,
JAMES E. HOYT,
B. F. HAVENS,
BENJ F. HANKS,
JOSEPH POTTS,
Commissioners at Washington.

Washington, N. C., Feb. 5, 1851. 29—1d

Stray Horse.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on Monday night, the 10th inst., a very dark Brown or Black Horse, five years old this Spring, shod all round, and paces rapidly under the saddle. No white spots upon him recollected. He has a tolerably long tail and mane. The last time he was heard of he was on his way towards Raleigh from Smithfield.

The subscriber would be obliged to any one who may give him information in relation

PIANOS PIANOS!

THE Undersigned respectfully informs the Ladies and the Public in general, that he and his Agents are almost daily puting up Pianos in some part of North Carolina, on trial and for inspection; and all Instruments that do not give satisfaction, will be taken back and no charges made for transportation or carriage. Persons wanting good Pianos will please send their orders. Address

A. KUHN,
No. 75, Greene st., Baltimore, Md.

List of Prices.

	With metalic or iron plates.	Entire metalic frame.
6 octave	$180 to 250,	$250 to 300,
6½ "	250 to 300,	275 to 350,
7 "	300 to 350,	350 to 500.

Grand Pianos for 500 to 1000 dollars.

The above named Instruments are elegantly Manufactured in Beautiful Mahogany and Rosewood cases, of soft and sweet, or powerful and brilliant tone, as the purchaser may wish, with all the latest improvements that constitute a good and serviceable Piano. No hemlock or toywork connected with them. I would particularly recommend the metalic frame; the climate or change of weather has no effect on them, and are well adapted for the Southern climate; and can, with all safety, be carried by water or land to any part of the United States. The manufacturer is able to give any number of references for 15 years back, of the durability of the Instruments, by Professors, Amateurs, and in Seminaries, where they have been 10 to 13 hours daily in use for a number of years.

April, 1840. 806—eow 1y pd.

READY MADE CLOTHING,
At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City.

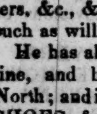
A. B. STITH & CO.
Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 840—w tf.

Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

COLLINS & Co's Axes, Handsaws, Files, Augers Chisels.
Hammer, Curry Combs, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives.
One Set Balance Handled Knives and Forks, 51 ces
Balance Handled Carvers and Forks, and Steels.
Brass and Fancy Cast And-irons.
Brass Headed Iron Shovels and Tongs.
Spades and Shovels, Trace Chains, and Halter chains.
Cotton and Wool Cards, No. 6, 8, 9 and 10.
Toilet and Swing Looking Glasses.
Superior English Mustard, sup. carb soda, cloves, mace, Nutmegs.
Spanish Indigo, copperas, Fresh and salt snuff, powder, shot, and lead.
Turpentine and toilet soap, starch, shoe thread and Bed Cords.
Prime green and black Tea.
Nails and brads, cast german and blister steel,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Oct. 30th, 1850. 839—

NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.



THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

HENRY PORTER.
South East Corner Capitol Square.
Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
At No. 9, Fayetteville St.

BLACK French Cloth,
Black Doe Skin Cassimeres.
Fancy Cassimeres, a general assortment.
Good and Common Vestings.
Black Satin do
Silk and Worsted Serge, Padding and Canvass.
Bed Blankets, various sizes.
White and Black Cotton Wadding.
Gentlemen's Marino Shirts and Half Hose.
For Sale low by

J. BROWN.
Raleigh, 28th Oct., 1850. 839—tf.

Invitation to the Beau Monde.

Drop in and examine
Warburton's Unique Parisian Holiday HAT,
Which will be introduced on Wednesday, the first day of January, 1851.

It is the most graceful and truly superb Hat ever presented.

R. TUCKER & SON,
No. 6 & 8, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1850. 17—

A CARRIAGE FOR SALE

A SMALL handsome New York Carriage, original cost $265. Terms as the purchaser may wish.

R. M. SAUNDERS.
Raleigh, January 1st. 17—

Just Received,

150 Pair Men and Boys Heavy Brogans,
Men and Boys Kip Shoetees,
Woman's Leather Shoes and Bootees,
ALSO,
Men and Boys Wool Hats,
Dundee and Hemp Bagging,
Bale Rope and Twine.
For Sale by

J. BROWN.
October 2, 1850. 835—

Extra Black Moleskin Hats.

FASHION for September, 1850,
Fur Hats, a General Assortment,
Men and Boys Cloth Caps,
Just Received and for Sale by

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Robinson & Co's Shoes.

JUST Received
Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes,
do and do Ladies Slippers,
Misses and Children's Bootees,
Ladies Bootees,
White Kid Slippers.

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Oct. 2d. 835—

Cloth, Dress and Frock Coats.

A FIRST rate assortment of sizes and qualities, just opened at

E. L. HARDING & CO'S.
January 18, 1851. 23—

On Commission.

84 JARS Pickled Oysters which will be sold either whole sale or retail. Terms cash.

J. BROWN.
No. 9. Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1851. 25—

JOHNSTON HOTEL,
BY W. F. S. ALSTON,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.
January 25, 1851. 25—5t.

Pants, Pants, Pants!

PLAIN and Fancy colored Cassimere Pants, just received. Also, a large lot of fine Black Doe Skin, at

E. L. HARDING & CO'S.
January 18, 1851. 23—

MUSIC STORE!

HAVING returned from the Northern cities, after making the most careful and choice selection in his line, the subscriber is now prepared to offer to the public a splendid assortment of Musical Merchandise, embracing

MUSIC,

large and general assortment of the most popular and fashionable. New Music constantly received from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and any piece not found in his catalogue can be procured in a week.

PIANOS

from the best manufactories of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; and superior in workmanship and tone to any ever before offered in this or adjacent States for the same prices.

Seraphines and Accordians, Violins, Violoncellos and Guitars.

A large and elegant assortment of the best *Italian Strings*. Persons wishing to purchase, either by the single string or bundle, will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Schools and Seminaries supplied with Music, Instruction Books, Strings, Music paper, &c., on the most reasonable terms. Also,

Brass Band Instruments,

Blank Books for Bands, and Band Instruction Books; in short, every thing in the Music Department commonly sought for and desired.

Call one door North of the City Hall, Fayetteville Street.

K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, December 25. 16—

Practice what you Preach.

From Liverpool to Wilmington N. C.
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

I have just received a large stock of *CHINA, GLASS & QUEEN'S WARE*, direct from the Liverpool manufactories, which I am prepared to sell on very reasonable terms, at wholesale or retail.

To all who are disposed to encourage direct importations, I would say that a fair share of patronage is all I ask to enable me to compete with any other importer in the United States. I offer a fair chance to all who are disposed to build up Southern Independence.

In addition to the Crockery Business, I will continue to keep a large and well selected stock of

Farming Implements,

to which I particularly invite the attention of my farming friends. I am continually in receipt of the latest improvements in these articles, and will take great pleasure in showing them to all who are desirous of examining them.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.
Wilmington, Nov. 13, 1850. 5—6m.

JOHN KANE'S
RESTAURANT!
Fayetteville Street.
A few doors North of The Yarbrough House,
And Nearly Opposite Lawrence's Hotel,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Is Open for the Season!

Every thing furnished in such Establishments will be served up in the best style, and at the shortest notice.

Fresh Oysters of a Superior Kind,
RECEIVED DAILY.

☞ Call at Kane's on Fayetteville Street, a few doors to the North of Yarbrough's House, and nearly opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

P. S. There is a BILLIARD SALOON in the Establishment.

JOHN KANE.
Raleigh, Nov. 16, 1850. 5—tf.

KEEP THE BALL IN MOTION!
BASS & BROWER,
WILMINGTON STREET, IN REAR OF THE CITY HALL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WE most respetfully inform our friends and the Citizens of Raleigh, and the County of Wake, Cunty have fitted up a splendid

Ten Pin Alley;

where young and old can enjoy the healthful exercise of taking a hand at the game of Ten Pins, or where they can enjoy the Smack of Satisfaction over a fine plate of OYSTERS, or a plate of Beef Steak, or a Bottle of Burgundy, or any of the choice Wines or Liquors they keep on hand for the special accommodation of their Patrons.

They will endeavor to render those comfortable that will favor them with their patronage.

Raleigh, December, 4th, 1850. 10—

Fresh Arrivals Tri-Weekly!
HARDING & CO.
Will Receive New Goods Tri-Weekly
During the Winter Season,
DIRECT FROM THEIR MANUFACTORY.

By this arrangement purchasers will always find
Something New and Attractive,
By examining their Stock. As for Bargains—Gentlemen you can't beigin to buy as cheap elsewhere. Call and supply yourselves,

IN TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1850. 5—

Prime Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,
And the best Imported Cegars,
May be found at
HENRY KIEM'S
GENERAL VARIETY STORE,
First Corner North of Yarbrough House,
And opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

Keeps on hand a good assortment of Useful, Fancy, and Ornamental Articles, Confectionaries, Groceries, &c. &c. &c.

Raleigh, Nov. 1850. 6—

FALL STOCK, 1850.

P F. PESCUD is now receiving his Fall Stock of *MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, DYE STUFFS, & FANCY ARTICL* which he offers to dealers at a small profit; and assures them that the quality of his articles and prices will give satisfaction. Those who have been buying in the Northern and Eastern cities are particularly invited to examine his stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Sept. 17th, 1850. 834-tf.

BOOT and SHOE
MANUFACTORY.

O. L. BURCH would inform his old customers as well as others, that he has now in his employ *As good Workmen as there is in the Union*, and feels confident that he can make any article in his line as well if not a little better than can be got elsewhere. He has neither spared pains nor expense in procuring the service of workmen for the above purpose.

His Materials are the best known to the Trade.

The Latest Fashions always at hand.

Call two doors below the Post Office.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

ALEXANDER MACRAE, JR.,
IMPORTER OF
CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHERN WARE,
And Wholesale & Retail Dealer in all kinds of
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
South Side of Market St.
Wilmington, N. C.
Wilmington, Nov. 27, 1850. 8—1y.

Lamps, Lamps.

I HAVE on hand a large supply of Lamps for Gas and Burning Fluid, bought at auction at a low price, and which I will sell very cheap. Also a supply of Lard Lamps, in good order at 25 cents each. Call soon if you want Bargains.

P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

SUPERIOR Lamp Oil, Linseed Oil, Burning Fluid and fresh Phosgene Gas, just received and for sale by
Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17— P. F. PESCUD.

Window Glass.

A LARGE supply of Window Glass on hand, some of which was bought at *auction*, and will be sold low. [Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17—] P. F. PESCUD.

NEW STORE,
One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner.
RALEIGH, N. C.

EVANS & WILLIAMS would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a Store on Fayetteville Street, one door above Richard Smith, Esq., where they will keep constantly on hand a full supply of

Dry Goods, Hard-ware, Cutlery
GROCERIES, &C.

and indeed every thing usually found in similar establishments. They present the following as specimens of their Stock:

Brocade French Cashmere,
Embroidered Silk and Crape, and Norwich Lustres,
Chameleon Turk's Silks and Poplins,
French Cashmere and Delaines,
Chameleon, figured and black Alpacas,
Velvet neck Ribbons and Belts,
French worked Colors and Cuffs,
Embroidered Ribbon and velvet Trimmings,
Scalloped linen-cambric Handkerchiefs and Gloves,
Bonnets, Ribbons, and Artificials,
Ginghams and Prints—a large lot,
French Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Beaver-cloth, Tweeds, and Kentucky Jeans,
Red and white Flannel, and Linsey and Plain Shawls,
Kerseys, Negro and bed Blankets,
Brown and bleached Domestics, Bed-ticking, Tablecloths and Diaper,
Ladie's cotton, merino and silk Hose. Also, Ladie's fine Walking Shoes and Gaiters,
J. Miles and Son fine Pegged Boots,
Calf, Kip, and coarse Brogans—a good assortment,
Hats and Caps of every description,
Cutlery, Crockery, Spades, Shovels, trace-Chains,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and brown Sugar.

Together with a number of other articles not enumerated. The subscribers respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. They will sell good bargains for cash, or on short time to punctual dealers.

H. L. EVANS,
JOHN G. WILLIAMS.
September 18, 1850. 833—

$125 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles north of Tosnot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on or about the second of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.

Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of a Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road. It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of Moses Hagens, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.

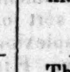
The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecomb county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asiel Farmer, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Barnes, of said county, from whom I purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probably to call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the 11th September, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.

I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again.

Captains of vessels are cautioned against taking the above negro away, under the severest penalty of the law.

GUILFORD HORN.
Edgecombe county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1849. 814—tf.

THE PEPPER BOX.
Corner of Wilmington and Hargett Streets,
RALEIGH, N. C.



THIS splendid Establishment, just completed, and elegantly fitted up, is now open for the inspection and patronage of the Public.

W. R. PEPPER, the Agent and Manager, is wel known in this community, and throughout the State, as a catarer for the taste of all those fond of

GAME, OYSTERS, FISH,
AND MANY OTHER DELICACIES OF THE SEASON,
Baked, Scalloped, Fried, Stwed,
And done up "brown," with the *et ceteras*.

The House is so arranged as to furnish Saloons completely retired for private parties of gentlemen desirous of feasting themselves and friends.

PEPPER attends to the *Cuisne* in Person. Trays, handsomely piled up, sent to every part of the City at short notice; and Parties will be supplied at any hour of the day or night, by sending their orders to the House.

Members of the Legislature, when fatigued with their arduous official duties, may refresh themselves at PEPPER'S; and other Visiters, as well as his old friends and customers of the City, are invited to do the same. No pains or expense shall be spared to make this THE HOUSE where every wish of the Epicure shall be gratified.

W. R. PEPPER,
Agent for L. F. Smith.
Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1850. 842—tf.

LAW SCHOOL,
AT HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 15th of January, 1851, and continue until the 7th of June following.

Young gentlemen who are desirous of reading law with the undersigned, will do well to attend at the first of the session, so that they may be formed into the necessary classes. This will benefit the pupil as well as lighten the labors of the teachers.

The one or the other of the instructors will have charge of the School nearly all the year, and during a portion of the time both will be here to give instruction.

Text-books can be had here at the prices charged by Mr. E. J. Hale of Fayetteville.

Tuition fees for the whole course of legal instruction, will be one hundred dollars.

J. L. BAILEY,
F. NASH.
Hillsboro', Jan. 1, 1850. 17—2m.

New Goods, New Goods!
Look Out for Good Bargains.

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing those

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers—has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it.

ALEXANDER CREECH.
Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 8—

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

A LIST of land to be sold at the Court House door in the town of Rockford, on the 2d Monday in February, 1851, for the Tax and cost of advertising for the years, 1841, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48 and '49.

Acres.	Owner's Names.	Who adjoining.	Taxes.
114	Cloe Robey,	Wm. McBride,	71½
125	Wm. Casey,	Samuel Edwards,	71½
84	Thos. F. Hampton,	M. Shooves & others,	1 28½
50	C. M. Mikle,	C. B. Franklin,	7
100	Thos. J. Cook,	E. Felts and others,	56½
50	" "	" "	1 21
55	L. Linsey's heirs,	John Haynes,	$1 60¼
265	Wm. Holcomb,	N. D. Hunt,	
150	Thomas Rose,	John Wright,	89½
76	L. Linsey's heirs,	S. Myers,	37½
100	S. L. Davis,	Wm. Lad and others,	37½
973	J. Clemmons,	Rives' heirs,	2 76
110	M. Logan,	Moore or Whitaker,	85
225	Perham's heirs,	Wm. Reece,	

H. G. HAMPTON, *Sh'ff.*
January 8th, 1851. (Pr. adv. $3.) 850—4t.

Just Received.

800 DOLLARS worth of Watches and Jewelry of all kinds, just received and for sale at the North Carolina Fashionable Jewellery Store.

Expected every day, by Express, a large lot of Silver Spoons, Ladles, &c.

PALMER & RAMSEY.
Raleigh, January 3, 1851. 18—

OLIVER PHELPS, Jr.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Washington City, D. C.

PRACTICES in all the Courts of the District of Columbia, and adjacent Counties of Maryland and Virginia, attends promptly to private, collections, and professionally business generally.

He has great facilities in prosecuting claims before Congress and the Exective Departments including claims for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Patents, Return Duties, and to the settlement of accounts of Public Officers, and agents of the Government.

Address as above post paid, office on Pennsylvania Avenue, between 4½ and 6 streets.

He has the pleasure of referring to His Excellency Hon. David S. Reid.
Hon. Thomas Corwin, Sec. of the Treasury.
" Elisha Whittlesey, 2nd Comptroller.
" Dan'l A. Dickinson, U. S. Senator from N. Y.
" Stephen A. Douglas, U. S. Senator from Illinois.
" A. W. Venable, House of Representatives.
Messrs. Barrett, Newsom, and Holden, Milton, N. C.
William W. Holden, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.

January 23, 1841. 24—3m.

Copper work, Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that heis still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col. Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797— tf.

State of North Carolina, Warren county.

The Petition of Henry Harris, and of Virginia A. Wright, Minerva H. Wright, William D. Wright, Drury S. Wright, Lucy B. Wright and Henry A. Wright, infants under twenty-one years of age, by their next friend Anderson Wright, *vs.* Eliza Davis, Mary Aycock and Augustus Aycock, children of Henry Aycock dec'd., Sally Aycock, Mary Aycock, Martha Ann Aycock, Ann Maria Aycock and Frances Aycock, children of Claiborn Aycock dec'd., Sally Aycock, and Samuel Aycock—Petition in Warren Court of Equity, for a Sale of Land for the purpose of Partition.

AFFIDAVIT having been made before me by Henry Harris, one of the Petitioners in the above cause, that Augustus Aycock and Samuel Aycock, two of the above defendants, are non-residents of this State, publication is hereby made according to act of Assembly, for six weeks, notifying the said Augustus Aycock and Samuel Aycock of the filing of said Petition, and that they be and appear at the next term of our said Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Warren, at the Court House in Warrenton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Charles M. Cook, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D., 1850.

C. M. COOK, C. M. E.
December 21. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 847—w6t.

State of North Carolina, Ashe County.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1850.

Adaline Jones, *vs* Daniel Jones—Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Daniel Jones, is not an inhabitant of the State of North Carolina: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Standard for three months that the said Daniel Jones be and appear at the next Term of the Honorable Superior Court to be held for the said County of Ashe, at the Court House in Jefferson, on the second Monday in March next, to plead answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte*.

Witness, A. B. Cox, Clerk of said Court at office, the second Monday in September A. D., 1850.

A. B. COX, C. S. C.
Nouember 30, 1850. 11—3m.

NU HUMBUG!
BRUCE'S
Improved Morticeing Machine,

SHOULD be in every CARPENTER'S SHOP in the State.

It will Mortice through 8 inches, with the greatest possible ease, and is worked by either hand or foot. Price 40 dollars Complete. Address Post Paid,

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Raleigh, N. C.
December 9th, 1850. 13—

Loubin's and Rousel's Extracts
FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Heliotrape,	Bouquet DeCaroline,
Violet,	Jockey Club,
West End,	Vervaine,
Jassamin,	Lily,
Rose Citronella,	Palchouly,
" Geranium,	Jenny Lind,
Italian Flowers,	Jube Rose,
Musk,	Honey Suckle.

Also, Farina Cologne, fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Toilet Balls, and a large Stock of Dressing Combs, Hair Tooth, and Nail brushes which will be sold low at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.
Dec. 19th, 1850. 15—

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan County, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1850, a Negro man, who says his name is BOB, and that he belongs to Wm. Crosstic of Kentucky, and that he was purchased by said Crosstic from John C. Moore of Raleigh. Said negro is of a light complexion, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and has two of his upper teeth out in front. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

C. KLUTTS, Sheriff.
Salisbury, N. C. October 15, 1850. 3—tf.

New Books.

THE Life and Correspondence of Robert Southey, complete, with portrait. The Portfolio of a Southern Medical Student, by George M. Whaiton, M. D., with Illustrations by Croome.
Home Influence by Grace Aguillor.
Mother's Recompense " "
Vale of Cedars, by " "
Woman's Friendship " "
The Bards of the Bible, by Gilfillon.
Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—

SALE OF TOWN LOT.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Court of Equity for Wake, I shall, on 22d February, instant, proceed to sell, on the premises, the House and Lot opposite the Bank of the State, now occupied by Mrs. McPheeters.

A credit of six and twelve months will be given to the purchaser.

P. BUSBEE, C. M. E.
Feb. 8, 1851. 29—td.

NEW BOOKS.

ALTON Locke—Tailor and Poet, an Autobiography. Williams Miscellanies. Foot Prints of the Creator. Shoulder Knot—by Rev. B. F. Teft. Harper's Magazine for January. Hoffiman on the Law of the Church. This day received and for sale by

POMEROY & O'NEAL.
January 11, 1851. 20—

JOHN C. PALMER'S
DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850. 8—tf.

Business Coats.

125 CHEAP TWEED COATS, at a very low price. E. L. HARDING & Co.
Raleigh, Nov. 12, 1850. 4—

NORTH CAROLINA
FASHIONABLE JEWELRY STORE,

Palmer & Ramsay

HAVE Just received the most splendid stock of **Rich and Handsome Goods** in their line ever offered for sale in the city of Raleigh, the elegance of the articles being only surpassed by their usefulness and convenience. The patterns are entirely new, and the beauty of the various designs by which they are embellished are quite *unique* and fanciful, reaching the very highest perfection of art and skill. We desire an *inspection*, which is the only proof necessary to convince all persons of correct taste that such splendid Goods, at such very reasonable prices, were never offered before in North Carolina. Our Fashionable Store, therefore, stands A. No. 1, among the attractions of the City of Raleigh during the present Winter.

Splendid Gold and Silver Watches,
Gold, vest, fob and guard Chains,
Ladie's watch chains, new style,
Seals, keys, chains, earrings, breastpins, rings,
Diamond breast pins and Rings,
Gold lockets, braclets, ketches, and necklaces,
Gold and silver Pencils and pens,
Gold silver, and steel spectacles,
Gold and silver buttons and studs,
Gold and silver thimbles, and silver combs,
Gold and silver buckles and slides,
Coral, assorted, silver and shell card cases,
Clocks, warranted good time pieces,
Silver table, desert, and teaspoons.
Ladles, sugar tongs, cream, and salt spoons,
Silver & plated butter knives, silver forks and cups
Steel keys and chains and music boxes,
Steel worked bags, tassells, rings and beads,
A large collection of fine Cutlery,
Perfumery for the toilet, and fancy Boxes,
Full sets fine Waiters,
Rich plated Castors, candlesticks, baskets,
Waiters and fruit stands, new styles,
Brittania ware and flower vaces,
Pocket books and silk purses,
Hair, tooth and shaving brushes,
Pistols, table cutlery and guitar strings,
Fancy Goods,

Their personal attention will be devoted to repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Old gold and silver taken in exchange.

November 1850. 6—

State of North Carolina, Nash county.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1850,

Zadock Peacock and wife Eliza C., Martha A. Winborne and Isby Jane Winborne, *vs.* Josiah Winborne, Ex'r of David Winborne, dec'd, Mary Winborne, David Winborne, James Winborne, David Bizzell and wife Melany, William Winborne, Jarratt Williams and wife Nancy, John L. Winborne, Rhody Winborne, Adm'trix of Ivey J. Winborne, William Rentfrow and wife Mary, Joel B. High and wife Gatsey, William B. Winborne, Mahala Winborne, Seleta Winborne, Appy Winborne, Luguinna Winborne—Petition for Settlement.

THIS Petition coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, James Winborne, David Bizzell and wife Melany, William Winborne, Jarratt Williams and wife Nancy, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the N. C. Standard for six weeks successively, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the second Monday of February next, to answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be granted, &c.

Witness, Jno. W. Bryant, Clerk of our said Court at office the 3d Monday in November A. D. 1850.

JNO. W. BRYANT, C. C. C.
December 25. [Pr. Adv. $5 62½.] 16—w6t.

SOAPS SOAPS!

I HAVE just received a splendid stock of American, French, and English Soaps, consisting in part as follows:
6 doz. Low's old Brown Windsor
6 " Large Omnibus Brown,
6 " Palmyrene, (a new variety,)
1 box Barber's Soap,
21 " Hotel Soap,
4 doz. Assorted, Rose, Almond, Portrait, Imitation Fruit, Poncine, Spring Flowers, Honey, Jinny Lind, Wash Balls, Military, and Almond Soap.
6 doz. Creams, and Olophane, assorted,
All of the best quality, and for sale low, by

P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

COTTON YARN AND SEINE TWINE
MADE BY NEW MACHINERY.
BATTLE AND COMPANY,
Rocky Mount, Nash County, North Carolina,

ARE now manufacturing of excellent quality, *Cotton Yarn* and *Seine Twine*, which they will sell at the LOWEST PRICES.

Their Machinery is New, and they feel no hesitation in WARRANTING their manufactures to give satisfaction. Merchants within 50 miles of Rocky Mount, ordering not less than 500 lbs. shall have Yarns delivered to them free of additional expense.

Rocky Mount, Nash Co. N. C.
March 3d, 1850. 801—1y.

SEDGEWICK FEMALE SEMINARY.
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Spring term of this Institution will open on Tuesday the first day of January, 1851.

Terms per Session of five months, (payable in advance.)

Board and English Tuition,	$60 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Use of Instrument,	3 00
Latin and French, each,	10 00
Incidental Expenses,	1 00

MRS. J. J. FINCH, *Principal.*
Nov. 30, 1850. 844 4t w.

The Raleigh Star will please copy three times, and ascend count to this office.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

I HAVE just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a *complete* stock of Farming Implements.

My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24, 1850. 848—

PEPSIN,
The True Digestive Fluid, or
GASTRIC JUICE.

THIS is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, General Debility and Nervous Consumption, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. For sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.
Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

Steam Saw Mill!

I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my

Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,

where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M.

T. H. SNOW.
Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—1y.

More Land for Sale.

500 Acres of Valuable Land, lying two miles South of Raleigh, on the Fayetteville road, will be sold on a long credit—notes well secured being all that is desired. Persons wishing to examine the land and premises can do so by calling on M. A. Bledsoe, who who is authorized to sell it.

S. J. BAKER.
October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

Wines and Brandies.
Scotch Ale and London Porter

OF Superior quality, selected for Medical purposes constantly on hand and for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.
6—

Wanted

1000 BUSHELS of FLAX SEED, for which th market price will be given.

P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

HARDINGS' CLOTHING STORE!
NO. 1, TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS,
RALEIGH N. C.

AT HOME AGAIN,

WITH the largest assortment of Gents' Ready made Clothing and Fashionable Goods ever before offered in Raleigh. Being connected as most of our customers are aware, with Messrs. Scott, Keen & Company, Manufacturers at Newark, New Jersey, one of the **Largest and best Houses in the U. S.** affords us facilities for conducting our business which others do not possess.

Let it be *distinctly* understoodtherefore, that our Goods *Are Superior to any others offered in this Market.*

We are our own Manufacturers. We import most of our Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, and pay no second or third profit on these articles, which enables us to offer the same quality of Goods, much less than those Establishments whose purchases are made from Whole-sale houses.

We ask only an examination of our Stock to convince those who are judges of styles and fabrics.

E. L. HARDING & Co.
Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1850. 838—

NEW ARRIVAL.

JUST received a few setts of handsome Girandoles; also Silver and Plated Spoons and Forks. Call at the North Carolina Fashionable Jewelry Store.

On hand a large assortment of Fine Razors, Pocket and Pen Knives, and Scissors. Warranted to be good.

PALMER & RAMSAY.
December 9th, 1850. 13—

Robinson's Shoes.

CONSISTING of Ladie's Kid Walking,
Do. do. Slippers,
Do. white do.
Do. Satin, do.
Misses Bootees,
Misses and Children's Black and Bronze Bootees,
Just received by R. TUCKER, & SON.
Aug. 26, 1850. 885—

By Adam's Express,

ANOTHER supply of articles for the Ladies' or Gentlemen's Toilet, consisting of Foreign and Domestic Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes and Cosmetics, just on hand and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.
November 21. 9—

English Mustard

A FRESH supply of (Saddler and Firtles,) English Mustard; just received, and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, August 7. 827—

Tobacco and Segars.

THE Members of the Legislature and others who want superior Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, are requested to try the supply just received by

P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 27, 1850. 8—tf.

Linseed Oil.

A FEW Barrels of North Carolina manufacture very pure, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
Raleigh, Aug. 21st, 1850. 829—

MYERS' CELEBRATED CHEWING TOBACCO. Imported Cigars different Brands.

Just Received by
R. TUCKER & SON.
Oct. 9, 1850. 836

Braided Sack "Togas."

2 DOZEN more just received. Fancy colors, at HARDING'S & CO.
Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

Merino Drawers and Shirts.

10 DOZEN just at hand.
E. L. HARDING & CO.
Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

Perfumed Matches.

OF Superior quality, just received by
P. F. PESCUD.

ALSO,
English and American Mustard in qt. Bottles and qt. tin cans, of best quality and very cheap.

P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, September 30, 1850. 835—

North Carolina Almanac.

TURNER'S North Carolina Almanac for 1851. This day published by

HENRY D. TURNER.
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, Oct. 1850. 839—tf.

Hats and Caps.

MOLESKIN, Beaver, Otter, California, Angelia Plush, and Fur Hats, Gents, Boys, and Childrens Sup Cloth, Prince De Joinville Fine Military, and Jeuny Lind Caps, just received and for sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.
Sept. 21st, 1850. 834—

Notice.

THE Subscriber lives near the Academy, and is well prepared to take eight or ten Male boarders. Terms $8 per month.

GUILFORD LEWIS.
Louisburg, N. C., January 1, 1851. 17—

ACCORDEONS—100 Prices French Accordeons, of superior tone and finish, selected expressly from a large lot by a competent judge, for sale low.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.
Petersburg, Sept. 19. 834—

A Supply of Fresh Phosgene Gas

JUST to hand and for sale at
P. E. PESCUD'S Drug Store.
Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

Medicine Chests

A FURTHER supply of those beautiful Medicine Chests just received at

PESCUD'S Drug Store.
Raleigh, August 7, 1850. 287—

Cod Liver Oil

A FRESH supply of Rushton, Clark & Co's, which we believe to be superior to any we have seen. Just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
Raleigh, April, 1850. 807—

Scotch Snuff and Tobacco

THOSE who are fond of a *nice dip* or good *chew* of the weed, will find a superb article of Snuff and Tobacco, at Pescud's Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7 th, 1850. 827—

Received by Express this Day

A LOT OF FINE FRENCH MERINOES, Assorted Colors.

Also, a lot of Jenny Lind Trimmings.

EVANS & WILLIAMS.
Nov. 6. 838—

Yeast Powders.

TRY a Box if you want good Buckwheat and Batter Cakes, for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.
December 19, 1850. 16—

White Wine for Cooking.

JUST received and for Sale by
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
December 19, 1850. 15—

Beautiful Fancy Silk Vests.

3 DOZEN of decidedly the prettiest patterns ever exhibited in Raleigh, at

E. L. HARDING'S & CO.
Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

2000 lbs. Sperm and Tallow Candles, Best Brands, just received by

R. TUCKER & SON.
Raleigh, Sept. 21st, 1850 834—

For Sale.

CARPETING, Tufted Hearth Rugs and Carpet Binding,
75 Negro Blankets, Negro Kirsy, Marlboro Stripes,
100 ps. Dark and Light Prints, Dobloys and Napkins,
Sup. Table and Towelling Diaper, Bird's eye Diaper,
With a general assortment of Crockery and Glass ware among them,
White Granite Dinner and Tea ware, Ewers and Basins,
White China Tea Setts, and Cups and Saucers,
Cut and Moulded Goblets, Tumblers and Wine Glasses,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville street,
Raleigh Oct. 28, 1850. 839—